MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 SEPTEMBER 1981

Iran

Khomeyni Remarks--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio, told a crowd of mourners that while the assassination of President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Javad Bahonar was hard to bear, the Islamic Republic will not disintegrate because of the loss of a few people. He said the assassins are blind to the fact that whenever Iran has sacrificed martyrs, the nation has become more unified. There are numerous volunteers ready to replace those who have been killed, he went on, and the nation will elect a new president. Noting that more people are publicly mourning Raja'i and Bahonar than had mourned the 72 Islamic Republican Party personalities assassinated earlier this year, Khomeyni indicated that the campaign of terror against the regime is an expression of the opposition's weakness, cowardliness and lack of popular support.

Funeral Procession--Tehran radio provided live coverage of Raja'i's and Bahonar's funeral and its international service reported that "millions of people" marched in the procession. According to Tehran radio, Qom Deputy Sadeq Khalkhali told the crowd that if "criminal America is trying to come to this country through such mercenaries as Bani-Sadr, Rajavi and Bakhtiar, then it must walk over the bodies of 36 million people." With Khomeyni's permission, he added, the nation will purge all "antipeople's, hypocritical groups." The radio also reported that a Mojahedin-e Khalq supporter was identified and arrested while he watched the funeral ceremony.

Presidential Council, IRP Leadership--Replying to a letter from Majlis speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Council of Guardians ruled that the Presidential Council can continue to function and make legally binding decisions as a two-man body. In the exchange of letters, broadcast by Tehran radio, Rafsanjani asked the Council of Guardians whether the interim Presidential Council, empowered by the Constitution to take over in the absence of a president, could be legally valid without one of its members, the prime minister. AFP, citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, reported that Bahonar's other position--leader of the Islamic Republican Party--has been filled by the election of Tehran's Friday imam, 'Ali Khamene'i.

Bani-Sadr, Rajavi Remarks--In an interview with Paris radio, former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr claimed that at least 85 percent of Iranians favor him, while only some 15 percent support Khomeyni. After defending his record as president, Bani-Sadr said he aims to establish freedom in Iran. In another radio interview, he warned of the danger of a "very extensive civil war," but claimed that the Khomeyni regime is finished and that his own era "has already begun."

Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi commented further on the bombing, asserting in an interview reported by AFP that he had no information about the latest assassinations but that the incident was a "natural and legitimate act against torture and repression." He called on the world to condemn the executions and the detention of up to 12,000 political prisoners in Iran. According to Paris radio, Rajavi sent a message to the Iranian people, calling on them to follow the political and military advice of the Mojahedin leader in Iran, Musa Khiabani. The radio also quoted Rajavi as saying that while he did not know exactly who placed the bomb, it was the resistance movement, of which the Mojahedin comprises the largest part.

Executions, Attacks--AFP, citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, reported that the authorities executed another 40 political opponents on 30-31 August, including 23 Mojahedin in provincial cities and 14 Marxist-Leninists in Tehran. Shiraz radio reported that a bomb killed three people in a Shiraz shop.

Cheysson Middle East Tour

Damascus radio noted that visiting French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson held talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The radio also reported that at a press conference Cheysson reiterated French support for the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and a state of their own. Damascus television reported that Cheysson said he has been told that the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon are to be reinforced with "new Arab elements." According to AFP, after meeting Cheysson Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told newsmen that his country and France share convergent viewpoints on Lebanon, but he indirectly criticized France for being among those countries that regard the Camp David agreement as having some positive features. Cheysson's departure from Damascus at the end of his visit on 31 August was reported by SANA.

Jordan

AFP reported a meeting in Paris between French Defense Minister Charles Hernu and King Husayn during which they agreed to work toward stronger bilateral relations. After the meeting, the Jordanian ambassador to France said his country would continue to ask for and receive new military equipment from France.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that a Middle East Airlines Boeing-707 exploded on the tarmac of Beirut Airport in the early morning of 31 August. The radio said the plane was completely destroyed but gave no explanation of the cause of the explosion.

Libya

Tripoli's Voice of Arab Homeland radio included in its live coverage of the closing session of the international solidarity conference with the Jamahiriyah the reading of a message from the conference to Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that condemned "aggression" by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra. The message described the U.S.-Libyan clash that occurred there as an act of piracy by the United States. The message also praised Al-Qadhdhafi's call to make Libya a center of international resistance against imperialism, colonialism, reaction and racism.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Gulf Council Agenda--SPA reported the opening of the Gulf Cooperation Council Ministerial Council meeting in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia on 31 August.

Egyptian Press on Syrian-Libyan Ties--Cairo radio reported in its press review that AL-AKHBAR commented on reports that Syria has prepared a group of 5,000 armored forces soldiers to be sent to Libya for special training. The paper linked this move by Syria to the talks held recently between Syrian President al-Asad and Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi when the latter visited Damascus and said the Libya-Ethiopia-PDRY tripartite alliance has now been converted into a quadripartite alliance.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 169 *1 September 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Adviser Publishes Mideast Peace Plan [Beirut MONDAY MORNING 24-30 Aug] A 1
VOP Reports Military Operations in Israel A 5
Bomb in Akko A 5
Bomb in Jerusalem A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Saudi Prince Opens Gulf Council Meeting 31 Aug C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi-Zambian Talks Begin in At-Ta'if 31 Aug C 2
Ministry Forbids Offensive Materials on Haj C 2

UAE

Mauritanian Minister Arrives in Abu Dhabi 31 Aug C 2

EGYPT

Official Statements on Nonaligned Anniversary D 1
Foreign Ministry Statement D 1
Ghali Statement D 1
AFP on Ghali Comments D 2
Ghali Addresses Namibia Day Celebrations 31 Aug D 2
Further Report D 3
'Ali Departs for Tour of Asian Countries 1 Sep D 3

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique 446 E 1
Bangladesh Deputy Prime Minister Arrives 31 Aug E 1
Text of 30 Aug Oil Minister Karim Interview E 2
INA Reports Iran-Israel Arms Deal Arranged E 3

JORDAN

AR-R 'Y on Remarks By U.S. Ambassador to Syria F 1
Al-Qasim, Cheysson Exchange Middle East Views F 1
PETRA-JNA Interviews French Minister Cheysson F 2

LEBANON

Clash in Amyun, Aircraft Explosion Reported G 1
Arab Followup Committee Meets Under Sarkis 29 Aug G 1
Army, UNIFIL Chiefs Discuss Cooperation in South G 1
Prime Minister Interviewed by MONDAY MORNING [17-23 Aug] G 2

SYRIA

DPRK Premier Yi Arrives in Damascus 31 Aug H 1
Reportage on Visit of French Minister Cheysson H 1
Received by Al-Asad H 1
Press Conference H 1
Further on Press Conference H 2
Khaddam Meeting H 3
Departs Damascus H 4

ISRAEL

Begin To Stress AWACS Opposition to Reagan [POST 31 Aug] I 1
Shamir on AWACS Deal I 1
HA'ARETZ Comments on Visit [1 Sep] I 2
Vienna Ambassador To Protest Kreisky Statement I 3
Egypt Denies Lebanese Magazine Report on Sinai Plan [POST 1 Sep] I 4
Energy Minister: Saudi Plan has 'Positive Point' ['AL HAMISHMAR 1 Sep] I 4
Arab Leaders Meet Sharon, Discuss Settlements [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 31 Aug] I 4
Arabs Accuse Jewish Terrorists of Nabulus Blast [POST 1 Sep] I 5
W. Bank Institutions Ordered To Return PLO Funds I 5
Jordan Requests List of Aide W. Bank Companies I 5
Poll Shows Israelis Favor Unity Government [POST 1 Sep] I 6
Briefs: IDF Appointments I 6

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Iraq's Tariq Aziz Departs After Visit 31 Aug Q 1

LIBYA

Proceedings of Conference of Solidarity With Libya Q 1
Jallud Address Q 1
Message to Al-Qadhdhafi Q 2
Solidarity Pledge Q 4
Action Plan Q 6
Appeal for Participation Q 8
Final Statement Q 9
Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Girls' Academy Graduates Q 10
Note to Aviation Body Protests U.S. 'Aggression' Q 13
Palestinian Groups Said To Vow To Strike at U.S. Q 14

MOROCCO

King Hassan Meets With Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz 31 Aug Q 14

BRIEFS

Tunisian Oil Well Discovery Q 14

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Tigre Liberation Front Military Successes [Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea] R 1

UGANDA

Zaire Delegation Agrees on Border Issues R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Central African Republic Army Deposes Dacko S 1
French Troops in Barracks S 1
Airport Open S 1
Communications Affected S 1
AFP Views CAR Armed Forces, French Troops S 2

CHAD

Libya Delivers Military Equipment to Chad S 2
Factions Reportedly To Hold Unification Conference [SUNA] S 3

GABON

President Cables Sympathy to Angolan Leader S 3

ZAIRE

Chadian President Arrives in Kinshasa 31 Aug S 3

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Soviet Delegation Leader Makes Arrival Statement T 1

NIGER

Kountche Announces 'Slight' Cabinet Reshuffle [AFP] T 1

ZAMBIA

Joint Communique Issued on Sekou Toure's Visit T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Communique Says South African Mirage Downed U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Bulgarian CP Delegation Holds Talks 27 Aug U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Angolan Claims on Continuing Occupation 'Rubbish' U 1
Defense Minister Claims Foreign Troops in Angola U 2
Botha Views Domestic, Foreign Situation 31 Aug U 2

'ARAFAT ADVISER PUBLISHES MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

NC282040 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 24-30 Aug 81 pp 49-53

[Text] 'Afif Safiyyah, one of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's consultants, has proposed a three-stage plan for peace in the Middle East.

The plan, presented to the August 10-14 UN regional seminar on the question of Palestine, in Sri Lanka, involves an Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967, UN control of those territories "for an interim period between Israeli occupation and Palestinian sovereignty" and an international conference attended by all parties, including the states of Israel and Palestine, to settle pending issues. Safiyyah described the plan as "an acceptable mechanism," but added: "The desirable is still impossible, and the possible (the Camp David peace process) totally unacceptable."

In his brief outline of the plan, 'Arafat's advisor said that UN control of the Israeli-evacuated Palestinian territories should be under taken "in coordination with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Safiyyah, who is also a researcher at the Center for European Studies in Belgium's Catholic University of Louvain, did not renounce the PLO's stated goal of a secular state of Palestine including the occupied territories and Israel proper, but he said this objective "should have been conceived" not as a Palestinian plan to liquidate the Israelis. It should have been seen that the PLO "was not seeking any historical revenge" for the suffering of the Palestinian people at the hands of the Zionist movement but, "on the contrary, was sincerely yearning to break the dialectics of oppression."

Safiyyah's paper to the UN seminar, entitled "The PLO: The Challenge and the Responses," is published here with the approval of the author, who told MONDAY MORNING last week that he had nothing to add to it:

Strategically located at the crossroads of three continents, Palestine was throughout the ages coveted by external powers. Only during the 20th century, British colonialism was only a transition between Ottoman (Turkish) domination and Zionist penetration.

Yet Zionism has its specificity. Unlike previous occupations, it has imposed on Palestine a double human migration: The massive expulsion of the Palestinians to the periphery of their homeland was coupled with the massive arrival of settlers to replace them.

It is an irony of history that all settler colonies were demographically composed of persecuted individuals and groups who migrated in search of more hospitable shores. They were Catholics from predominantly Protestant societies or Protestants fleeing an intolerant Catholic environment. They were republicans from the European monarchies or royalties from newly-born republics. To take Algeria as an example: The "Pieds-Noirs" were mainly the descendants of migrants from the regions of Alsace and Lorraine annexed by Prussia (i.e. nationally oppressed), or descendants of the defeated revolutionary communards from Paris (i.e. economically exploited).

In each case, a reversal of roles was operated, the needs of the newcomers gradually trespassing on the rights of the indigenous population until they totally negated their very existence.

Israel is no exception. Zionism has transformed the oppressed of one continent into oppressors of another continent. The State of Israel to which it gave birth had, from its very first day, an elastic conception of its frontiers resulting from an insatiable territorial appetite. Ben-Gurion, Israel's first prime minister, explaining the absence of a constitution and any delimitation of frontiers, stated that the borders of Israel will go as far as "the Israeli Defense Army" will reach.

Today, the Palestinians are the heirs of the Jewish sufferings, the sufferings of Treblinka, Dachau and Auschwitz.

The Jews were the direct victims of Nazism. The world recently discovered that the Palestinians were the Nazis' indirect victims: Zionism took advantage of the Nazi atrocities and from a minority tendency within the Jewish communities, it emerged as a hegemonic organization systematically exerting moral and intellectual terrorism on reluctant Jews.

But each hegemonic movement secretes its own dissidents. I should say fortunately, because Jewish, and later on Israeli, dissidents helped the Palestinian people to reject all the theories abusively assimilating Zionism with Judaism. The role of those dissidents, in spite of their numerical weakness, is potentially great. By denouncing the long-term strategy of the state of Israel as well as its daily practices, they prove that there is no Jewish collective guilt vis-a-vis the ordeal of the Palestinians and thus they save the future possibilities of pacific cohabitation.

Pacific and harmonious cohabitation in Palestine has been the objective of the Palestinian revolution since its inception. Rebellious against the intolerable prevailing situation in which the Palestinians had become "the Jews of the Zionists," the Palestinian freedom-fighters pledged that the Jewish community would not, when the balance of power inevitably changed, be transformed into "the Palestinians of the Palestinians."

This is how the project of a democratic, secular, pluri-confessional and multi-ethnical state in Palestine should have been perceived. By recognizing the accomplished demographic fact, the PLO demonstrated that it was not seeking any historical revenge but on the contrary, was sincerely yearning to break the dialectics of oppression.

Arnold Toynbee has explained human history in its unity and in its diversity through the individual and collective responses to the challenged of the environment, the natural and the human environment.

A homeland occupied, a people diasporized, a capital, Jerusalem, mutilated, a civilization at the same time denied and plundered, an Arab nation Balkanized into multiple states which imperialism constantly tries, often successfully, to antagonize: These are the challenges that the PLO has to cope with.

From 1948 until 1965, the Palestinian people resorted to what can be called the arms of criticism. But their complaints, expressed through petitions or street demonstrations, gave birth only to compassion and charity. It is only when the Palestinians opted for armed struggle, criticism by arms, that their national identity and aspirations were recognized and the claim for their necessary satisfaction endorsed by the international community.

The battle of Al-Karamah in March 1968 was a turning point. Only months after the humiliating defeat of 1967 and the Arab armies' discredit because of their poor performance, the Palestinian resistance movement proved its military credibility by heroically facing a massive Israeli attack intended to wipe it out of existence.

The next day, "LE MONDE'S" main article was on the political resurrection of the Palestinians. In fact, that very day the people joined its vanguard.

In February, 1969, even the classical political elite admitted the radical changes that had occurred in the Palestinian scene, and Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the major guerrilla movement, Fatah, was elected chairman of the PLO. The Palestinians had recuperated the historical initiative; no more a mere object of history whose destinies were decided upon in foreign capitals, they had become the subject of their own history.

Before seeking international recognition, the PLO had already obtained internal legitimacy. It unified the political expression of a geographically/demographically dispersed people and began channelling their struggles towards the common goal: the right of return and independent statehood.

If the intoxicating Israeli propaganda has emphasized the military aspect of the Palestinian struggle, the PLO's non-military fields of interest are not of lesser importance in the Palestinian revival, survival and--some day, hopefully soon--victory.

Today, the PLO is a pre-governmental organization which is already assuming the responsibilities of a state. Each Executive Committee member is in charge of a specific department: The Political Department, Economic Department, Information Department, Health Department, Cultural Department, Department for the Occupied Territories, etc.

As a political system, the PLO carries the following characteristics:

It is a multi-party system, with freedom of expression for all its components, in which eventual internal opposition is not only tolerated but legal. It is to be noted that decisions are rarely adopted by a unanimous vote.

The supreme decision-making organ in the PLO is the Palestinian National Council [PNC], the parliament-in-exile. Its last session, the 15th, was held April 11-20, 1981 in Damascus. Its current composition is as follows:

1. Guerrilla movements: 94 members distributed as follows:

    Fatah: 33
    As-Sa'iqah: 12
    Popular Front: 12
    Democratic Front: 12
    Arab Liberation Front: 9
    Popular Front-General Command: 8
    Front of Palestinian Struggle: 4
    Palestinian Liberation Front: 4

2. Mass Movements and Trade Unions: 51 members distributed as follows:

    General Union of Palestine Workers: 12
    General Union of Palestine Women: 8
    General Union of Palestine Teachers: 7
    General Union of Palestine Students: 7
    General Union of Palestine Writers and Journalists: 3
    General Union of Palestine Lawyers: 3
    General Union of Palestine Engineers: 3
    General Union of Palestine Medical Professions: 5
    General Union of Palestine Youth: 2
    General Union of Palestine Artists: 1

3. Representatives of the Palestinian communities in the Diaspora: 62 members distributed as follows:

    Jordan: 17
    Lebanon: 9
    Syria: 7
    Kuwait: 9
    Saudi Arabia: 8
    The United Arab Emirates: 2
    Qatar: 2
    Iraq: 1
    The American Continent: 7

4. Personalities expelled by the Israeli occupation authorities: 20

5. Scientists and intellectuals of international reputation: 13

6. Independents: 75

Total: 315 members, including 32 women.

The representatives of the guerilla movements, of the trade unions and of the Palestinian communities in the Diaspora (i.e. 207 members) are directly elected by their respective constituencies. The others (108) are co-opted by the elected members of the PNC.

There are 122 additional members from the occupied territories. The Israeli military governor having threatened each of them with expulsion if they ever took part in any session of the PNC, the Palestinian leadership advised them not to attend. However, they regularly send their evaluation of the prevailing situation to the leadership and petitions are addressed to the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations reaffirming that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This unfaltering national unity has foiled all the attempts aimed at promoting an "alternative leadership" for the Palestinian people.

If, and perhaps I should say because, Zionism as a colonial movement had its specificity, the Palestinian national liberation struggle is unique.

In the game of nations, up till recently monopolized by states and only states, the PLO ("A non-territorial state"--Hisham Sharabi) emerged as a dynamic actor. Contrary to the claim of the Zionists, the PLO was not propelled on the international arena by the energy crisis but because it had proved, on the terrain, that it was an irreversible political and military factor.

It is today a full, active and effective member in the League of Arab States, in the Conference of Islamic states and in the movement of non-aligned countries. All the socialist countries have officially recognized the PLO and successive presidents of the European Council of Ministers (Minister Gaston Thorn, then Minister Christoph van der Klaauw), in preparation for an eventual European initative, met with the chairman of the PLO as a major party concerned in any endeavor for the solution of the Middle Eastern crisis. Last but not least, the PLO enjoys an observer status in the United Nations organization and in its specialized agencies, having all the privileges of a full member except the right of voting and of directly submitting project-resolutions or amendments.

In the last four sessions of the Palestinian National Council (1976, 1977, 1979, 1981) resolutions were adopted calling for the implementation of international legality. Regarding the international body as capable of reconciling ethics with politics, the PLO considers that the United Nations is the most adequate forum for the solution of the conflict.

Today, it seems to me that an acceptable mechanism could be the following three-phased formula:

1. The speedy withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied in 1967.

2. In the Palestinian territories evacuated, and in coordination with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the United Nations assumes responsibility for an interim period between Israeli occupation and Palestinian sovereignty.

3. An international conference is convened under the auspices of the United Nations to which are invited all the parties concerned, including the state of Palestine, to agree upon all pending issues.

But the desirable is still impossible, and the possible (Camp David) totally unacceptable.

One might wonder why the PLO, which has already achieved national consensus, then international consensus, has not yet succeeded in materializing its political objectives on the geographical map.

Alas, the impotence of the United Nations on the one hand, and first the complicity, then the complaisancy and now the abdication of Western Europe on the other hand are part of the answer. So is the insufficient mobilization of Arab potentials. But the unlimited and so far unconditional support, military and financial (from flour to Phantoms) abundantly delivered to Israel by the United States remains the determining factor.

Israel is in crisis. The promised land has not kept its promises. But the economic and social vulnerability of Israel is for the moment largely compensated for by an overwhelming military superiority.

Yet, just a few weeks ago, the Palestinian guerrilla forces, in a direct Palestinian-Israeli war (July 1024), successfully confronted this huge war machine equipped to defeat all the Arab armied combined.

One might now expect the American Administration to draw some evident conclusions, and this dialogue by arms to inaugurate another phase in the confrontation, that of the arms of dialogue.

All Middle East specialists and observers have underlined the realistic approach of the PLO. The Israeli leadership knows by now that it is totally erroneous to confuse between realism and resignation.

My personal hope is that the international community, friends and foes alike, will act in a manner to contradict Hegel's pessimistic vision--pessimistic yet so often justified:

"From history we learn that we have not learnt from history."

VOP REPORTS MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ISRAEL

Bomb in Akko

NC0[illegible]0847 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has stated that a bomb went off near a sentry post in the occupied town of Akko yesterday, wounding many enemy personnel and damaging a vehicle. The spokesman added that Zionist police forces immediately cordoned off the area and arrested several Palestinian citizens on suspicion of having participated in the operation. Meanwhile, our fighters returned safely to base.

Bomb in Jerusalem

JN301714 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] A military spokesman of the Palestinian Revolution General Command has stated that one of our revolutionaries from Group C operating inside the occupied homeland, planted a timebomb in front of the Zionist army cooperative society on Herzel Street in occupied Jerusalem. The charge exploded at 2330 (21[illegible] GMT] yesterday, destroying the society's shop window and other property. Several glass panes in the adjacent shops were also broken. Following the explosion, the Zionist forces surrounded the area and began a large-scale combing operation, arresting several Palestinian citizens on the pretext that they were connected with the operation.

GULF AFFAIRS

SAUDI PRINCE OPENS GULF COUNCIL MEETING 31 AUG

LD311736 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1433 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 31 Aug (SPA)--The Foreign Minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, opened the meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at 1700 today, in the conference rooms of the Sheraton al-Huda hotel in At-Ta'if. [Riyadh SPA in Arabic at 1552 GMT on 31 August adds that "the meeting was attended by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister; Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah; Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays az-Zawawi; Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani; the UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdullah; and Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council 'Abdullah Bisharah."]

His Royal Highness the Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal then delivered a speech in which he welcomed the members of the ministerial council. He said: "I am happy to welcome you here in your country on the occasion of our meeting within the framework of the Cooperation Council, which is a fruit of your good efforts. It is a great opportunity for us to renew our meeting regularly, motivated by true desire and sincere action in order to put into practice the hopes of our people and make them a tangible reality from the directives of their majesties and highnesses the kings and leaders of our six states at their first meeting in Abu Dhabi last May.

"The Cooperation Council used to be a dream for all of us. Thanks to your sincere efforts this has become a reality which incorporates the aspirations and hopes of our people to develop and coordinate cooperation in all spheres which we hope will realize more prosperity and happiness for our people, and security and stability, which we all seek in our region. We all realize that economic integration between our states to guarantee prosperity for our peoples is the most sublime aim for us all, and this requires a great deal of effort and cooperation from us in all fields, particularly in the cultural, health, and social spheres which realize our people's aspiration for a better life.

"Our solidarity within the framework of the Cooperation Council in itself constitutes a fundamental brick in the edifice of Arab and Islamic solidarity. Our attitude towards our fateful issues, particularly the Palestinian question, is a firm and frank attitude, which accepts no dealing or change. The realization of peace in the Middle East is a vital and fateful matter which we all seek through a just solution for this question [word indistinct] a unified Arab stand (?which can provide) an opportunity for a comprehensive move on the international level to make this aspired dream come true.

"Brothers, the current dangers and challenges are not confined to our region, as we face them on many fronts whether throughout the Arab and Islamic worlds or within the framework of the Third World, a matter that requires that we all devote our efforts in order to stand as one in order to reach whatever guarantees security, stability and prosperity for the Arab and Islamic peoples, and enables them to discharge their responsibilities as part of the international community in order to realize our sublime aims for a world in which fraternity, love, security and stability prevail. Out of all this we look with much hope and conviction to this meeting--that it will put into practice the noble aims which the kings and amirs of our states adopted."

After this speech by the foreign minister the opening meeting was adjourned at 1715.

SAUDI ARABIA

SAUDI-ZAMBIAN TALKS BEGIN IN AT-TA'IF 31 AUG

LD311332 Riyadh SPA in English 1000 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 31 Aug (SPA)--At 1130 today in At-Ta'if, the official Saudi-Zambian talks began under the chairmanship of His Exalted Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who is currently visiting the kingdom.

On the Saudi side, the talks were attended by: His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, 2nd deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, minister of industry and electricity; His Excellency Dr Muhammad al-Mulham, minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers and the minister escorting the Zambian president; 'Abbas Ghazzawi, an ambassador at the Foreign Ministry and head of the Eastern Desk at the Foreign Ministry; and Shaykh Fu'ad al-Husayni, the Saudi ambassador to Zambia.

On the Zambian side the talks were attended by Kamanga, Central Committee member and chairman of the Political and Legal Committee; E.K. Mudenda, Central Committee member and chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee; L. Lamech Goma, member of Parliament and foreign minister; Remmy Chisupa, member of Parliament and minister of commerce, industry and foreign trade; H.Y. Mwale, member of Parliament and minister of works and supply; K. Musokotwane, member of Parliament and minister of finance and technical cooperation; and the Zambian ambassador to the Kingdom, Matiya Ngalende.

The talks dealt with ways of strengthening and consolidating bilateral relations, the Middle East issue and some current Arab and international issues of mutual interest.

MINISTRY FORBIDS OFFENSIVE MATERIALS ON HAJ

LD311454 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1315 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Jidda, 31 Aug (SPA)--The Ministry of the Interior today issued a statement regarding its observation that some of those who come to perform the haj bring with them books, photographs or pamphlets of a political, propagandist or philosophical nature. These may influence some or directly offend others. This is not in keeping with the noble purpose of the pilgrimage. The ministry statement says that such objects are categorically forbidden and that anyone contravening its warning will be subject to punishment. Anyone found in possession of any of the prohibited objects, of whatever sort, will be dealt with in accordance with Saudi law.

UAE

MAURITANIAN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI 31 AUG

GF010419 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2017 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Aug (GNA)--Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, Mauritanian equipment, transport and telecommunications minister and member of the CMSN, arrived in Abu Dhabi this evening on a visit to the UAE that will last for several days. The Mauritanian minister is carrying an oral message to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Mauritanian President Khouna Ould Haydala dealing with bilateral relations and developments in the Arab Maghreb situation.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS ON NONALIGNED ANNIVERSARY

Foreign Ministry Statement

NC311632 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA)--The Arab Republic of Egypt will tomorrow celebrate the 20th anniversary of the first nonaligned summit, held in Belgrade in 1961. The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement on this occasion. In addition, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has addressed messages to the nonaligned states foreign ministers, congratulating them on this occasion and stressing the importance of adhering to the principles of nonalignment and of safeguarding these states' position and solidarity.

The Foreign Ministry's statement emphasizes that the nonaligned summit conference in Belgrade in 1961 is a significant landmark on the road of joint action to achieve international peace and security and peaceful coexistence and cooperation among the world's states and peoples. The statement further stresses that this conference and the preceding historical meetings constitute in their entirety the start of a long stage in the joint struggle to end colonialism and exploitation in a world in which tension and the cold war prevailed. They also constitute the beginning of constructive action and cooperation to achieve national development, freedom and progress in all countries on the basis of equality and sovereignty.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry's statement refers to the victories which the Nonaligned Movement has scored confirming its position as an independent positive and universal factor in international relations. The statement affirms that the Nonaligned Movement has managed to confront the attempts of international polarization and resist all forms of imperialism, colonialism, racism, aggression, domination, use of force, interference and hegemony. The statement stresses the Nonaligned Movement's adherence to the principles of democracy in its relations and its eagerness to consolidate the concept of equality among its members and to vigilantly resist all attempts to dominate it and steer it in the service of aims or policies that are alien to its concepts and values.

The statement says that Egypt looks with great hope to wider horizons of cooperation among the Nonaligned Movement's states to confront all challenges and build a future of well-being and prosperity for our coming generations. Egypt, the statement stresses, renews its pledge to act and contribute to the consolidation of the noble principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the strengthening of its aims.

On this occasion the statement expresses appreciation and admiration of the contribution of the fathers and early thinkers of this movement, especially 'Abd an-Nasir, Nehru and Tito, who devoted their efforts to the service of the people and the cause of peace and progress.

Ghali Statement

NC311948 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The Arab Republic of Egypt, one of the Nonaligned Movement's founding states, will tomorrow celebrate the movement's establishment.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, has made a statement to a radio correspondent on this occasion in which he affirmed Egypt's responsibility for preserving the Nonaligned Movement, preventing it from deviating and supporting it so as to enable it to face the various challenges it is encountering. Dr Ghali said that this responsibility rests on Egypt's shoulders since it played, together with India and Yugoslavia, a leading role in establishing the movement. His excellency affirmed that the preparatory conference which was held in Cairo laid down the principles on which the movement was later based.

Dr Butrus Ghali called on the nonaligned countries to adhere to the movement's principles and to draw up new methods for joint action aimed at settling all differences through peaceful means. He added that the Arab Republic of Egypt will continue to work within the movement and will defend and protect its principles from deviation. He pointed out that when Egypt works to achieve peace in the Middle East, it works--at the same time--to achieve world peace, because peace is indivisible.

Concerning the nonaligned prime ministers conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad next year, Dr Ghali said that if the Iraq-Iran war continues, this might prevent convening the conference in Baghdad. As for Egypt's stance at the conference, this will be drawn up by Egypt's political leadership.

AFP on Ghali Comments

NC311636 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (AFP)--The recent friendship treaty signed by Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen runs contrary to the principles of nonalignment, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, said here today.

Speaking on "nonalignment day," Mr Ghali criticized "attempts to pervert the Nonaligned Movement" and said Egypt and some other countries intended to counter efforts to divert the movement from its true principles.

His criticism followed reports that the Soviet Union was closely involved in the Aden conference, which resulted in the friendship treaty.

Mr Ghali said Egypt would assess the situation before deciding whether it favoured holding the next conference of government heads of nonaligned countries in Baghdad. He said he felt the Iran-Iraq war would probably rule out holding the conference in Baghdad.

GHALI ADDRESSES NAMIBIA DAY CELEBRATIONS 31 AUG

NC311452 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, has announced that President as-Sadat's visit to Washington during the month of August was an opportunity for the president to convey to the U.S. administration Africa's viewpoints. It also provided an opportunity to the president to call on the U.S. administration to adopt a positive and decisive stance with regard to the Namibia problem so as to give the African countries--particularly the confrontation states--the opportunity to focus their efforts on the battle for economic and social development.

This was said by Dr Butrus Ghali in a speech today during the Namibia Day ceremonies held at the National Democratic Party's central hall.

Dr Ghali added that, out of its historical responsibilities and its vanguard role in the liberation of the African Continent, Egypt has tried to explain the perils inherent in not attaining an expedient and peaceful solution of the Namibia problem in various international arenas.

Dr Ghali went on to say that, in light of the United Nations failure to impose sanctions on South Africa, Egypt has seen fit to raise this dangerous situation at the highest levels, that is, with the United States, considering that it is the country that can exert pressure on the Pretoria government and force it to accept a peaceful settlement.

Dr Butrus Ghali announced that, in a few days time, an extraordinary session will be held at the UN General Assembly to discuss the Namibia problem in implementation of the recent African summit resolution held in Nairobi last June.

Concluding his speech, his excellency called on the international community to intensify their moral and material aid to the people of Namibia so that they could continue their

Further Report

NC311910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA)--Speaking at the Namibia Day celebrations today, Dr Butrus Ghali called on five Western states--the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy--to shoulder their responsibilities and accede to the African countries' demands by drawing up a strategy against South Africa inherent in severing all diplomatic, political, economic and military relations with South Africa until Namibia attains independence.

Dr Ghali added that Egypt's struggle for the Palestinian issue and Arab rights would not decrease its role and responsibilities with regard to the problems and issues facing the African Continent, to which Egypt belongs. He added that Egypt, as one of the founders of the Namibia Council affiliated with the United Nations, will spare no effort in defending the Namibia issue and in providing material and moral aid to its struggling people and national liberation movement.

Dr Ghali said that even though Egypt had supported the efforts made by the five Western countries to attain a peaceful solution of the Namibia problem, it cannot agree to let these efforts be exploited to absorb the international community's pressure and allow South Africa to implement its imperialist designs in the region.

In his speech, Dr Butrus Ghali saluted the Angolan people and expressed Egypt's pride in the Angolan people's steadfastness in the face of the raids and aggression currently staged by racist South Africa against their territories. These acts clearly constitute a criminal violation of the UN Charter and international laws and charters.

Speaking of the development of the Namibia problem Dr Ghali said that this problem has now entered a delicate stage which entails the adoption of a decisive and realistic attitude--particularly by those who have it in their power to influence the Pretoria government and compel it to obey the UN resolutions, the will of free people and Africa's desire to gain independence and freedom.

Dr Ghali reviewed international efforts to solve this problem in the face of the obduracy shown by the racist government in South Africa, which only understands the language of force and suppression.

Dr Ghali lauded SWAPO's struggle for Namibia's independence.

'ALI DEPARTS FOR TOUR OF ASIAN COUNTRIES 1 SEP

NC010910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali left today for a tour of Southeast Asia which will take him to Thailand, Singapore, China, North Korea and Japan. He was seen off at the airport by the ambassadors of these states and a number of high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials. During the tour Kamal Hasan 'Ali will hand the heads of state of these countries personal messages from President as-Sadat dealing with bilateral issues and the situation in the Middle East. During his stay in Singapore he will also hold a conference with the ambassadors of Egypt to the Asian countries.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 446

JN311746 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Communique No 446 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 31 August 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant victorious armed forces continued to control the operational sectors with high efficiency and capability. The outcome of their activities last night and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite one of our units in the Shush area. Our unit pounded the concentration, killing 17 and destroying 2 stockpiles of hardware.
B. One of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite its positions in the Nowsud area, killing 12.
C. Six killed and one infantry position destroyed in the Mehran area.
D. Five killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Dezful area.
E. Four killed in the Sumar area.
F. Three vehicles, one gun, four stockpiles of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Abadan area.
G. One personnel carrier and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
H. Three vehicles destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
I. One infantry position and one vehicle destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 44 killed and 2 infantry positions, 1 personnel carrier, 7 vehicles, 1 gun, 9 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Five martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 August 1981

BANGLADESH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 31 AUG

JN310907 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Jamaluddin Ahmed, Bangladesh Deputy Prime Minister and special envoy of Bangladesh acting President Abdus Sattar to President Saddam Husayn, arrived in Baghdad at dawn today on a visit of sveral days to Iraq.

On a statement to INA, the Bangladesh official stated that he will deliver a written message to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn from the acting Bangladesh president on bilateral relations.

He was welcomed on arrival by Tahir Tawfiq, Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals; the Foreign Ministry under secretary; Foreign Minister officials; and the Bangladesh ambassador in Baghdad.

TEXT OF 30 AUG OIL MINISTER KARIM INTERVIEW

JN301200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Aug (INA)--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, has said that OPEC is now standing at a crossroads which may lead to the destruction of this organization.

In an interview with the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH today, the oil minister expressed hope in the possibility of finding a swift remedy that will preserve what is left and enable OPEC to continue its role and in shouldering its historical responsibilities toward the struggle for a new world economic order which achieves justice and creates opportunities to the Third World states.

He said that if OEPC wants to preserve its international reputation and influence and attend to the interests of the developing states and producers as well as play a basic role, it must respect the opinion of the majority when adopting its decisions and be governed by democracy.

He stressed that any unilateral stand will abrogate OPEC's role as an organization and will turn it into a mere grouping in which every member acts as it wishes. This of course, does not serve the OPEC states' interests, whether individually or collectively, and always renders the other side as the winner.

The Iraqi oil minister held one OPEC member state responsible for the failure of the recent OPEC conference in Geneva and said: This state, which is considered to have a great impact on the market, refused to respond positively to the unanimous call to fix prices for the rest of this year and reduce production. He called on this state to take the initiative to re-consider its high production capacity and reduce it to at least the level of production that existed before the Persian enemy's aggression against the Arab nation. Otherwise, he said, the future of OPEC will be in danger. None but this single state will be responsible for the decline of this organization, which has become a vanguard of struggle for the creation of a new world economic order.

He indicated that this state's high production aims at exerting pressure on the price structure and at forcing the remainder of the OPEC states to yield to the opinion of the minority, which calls for reducing and freezing prices. He said that this measure will greatly harm the OPEC states' interests and resources and will seriously endanger OPEC's unity, economic position and international negotiating power--something which would deprive oil of its importance in its role as an effective weapon in the battle for development and destiny and would eventually best serve world monopolies.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim revealed that recently big consumers put up part of their oil reserves in the market. He described this as a serious matter, adding that oil storage by some states over a period of 4 months or more is meant to harm the producers. He further added that the creation of an oil surplus in the market will inevitably reduce to zero oil's influential power and will eventually cancel the impact of oil as an effective weapon--not for aggression, but for defense of our rights and existence.

He stressed that OPEC is being steered and politically influenced from outside; it is the United States which is deciding OPEC policy through that state which enjoys a large production power. He said that the rest of the OPEC states have no interest in adopting such a stand. He also pointed out that OPEC's internal situation is part of the deteriorating Arab situation.

He said that Iraq has submitted a working paper on confronting the big industrial state's storage process; in addition Iraq has submitted other proposals calling for the big industrial states and consumers not to be allowed to undertake long-term storage operations. He said that Iraq has called on OPEC to draw up an emergency plan to confront the industrial state's long-term strategic storage process.

The oil minister expressed regret that OPEC does not posses an emergency plan, program, planning or production rationing. The minister said that industrial countries try to weaken OPEC's status prior to destroying it completely in order to destroy the price structure. This will allow the industrial countries to regain control of this resource in the future.

The oil minister stressed that the only sound course oil-producing countries must adopt is to exploit oil for the good of their people; their causes rest in completely gaining control of oil through complete nationalization.

He added that formulas which will lead to participation, possession or partial nationalization of oil are all impotent formulas. The minister said that Iraq at present is considered the largest national marketer of oil in the world and that it does not suffer from any marketing problems. He added: Unless oil-producing countries gain full control of their oil resources, they will not be capable of adopting an independen., integrated and effective oil policy.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim placed the current oil surplus on the world market at approximately 4 million barrels a day and described the policy of producing more than what is needed as a suicidal operation that can only be explained as a desire to harm others and to implement a policy that does not serve OPEC's interests.

The minister said that the current oil surplus is transient. Oil has never been and never will be an unsaleable commodity; it is not an ordinary commercial commodity. He stressed that the issue will remain in the hands of producing countries. Tayin 'Abd al-Karim said that as producers, we can always make the oil market a seller's rather than a buyers market.

The oil minister refuted viewpoints which claim that in 1990 the world will see an oil surplus. He said: This is an unacceptable idea and contradicts basic economic principles. There is no alternative energy for oil that can compete or replace it. He added that the use of alternative sources will increase production costs.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said that what is taking place now is fabricated by one country within OPEC. If this country reduces its production by 5 million barrels a day, the situation will become sound.

The oil minister pointed out that had it not been for the oil surplus, which perhaps has been planned to prolong the war and exhaust Iraq, the war between Iraq and Iran would have ended. This falls within the suspect scheme which aims at weaking the Arab will, strength and efforts and at preoccupying more than one party with this issue.

Concluding, the minister linked the presence of an oil surplus with the imperialist and Zionist scheme to prolong the war. He said: The imperialist, Zionist and Persian enemies of the Arab nation are happy with the presence of this surplus, which is a basic instrument in their hands. The objective of this surplus is to harm the interests of producing countries, the interests of the Arab nation, OPEC and the Third World, destroy OPEC and prolong the war.

INA REPORTS IRAN-ISRAEL ARMS DEAL ARRANGED

JN291312 Baghdad INA in English 1300 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] London, 29 Aug (INA)--A 400,000 artillery shells deal has been concluded between Iran and Israel through a British company, well informed sources said here Saturday.

The sources pointed out that under the deal, signed a fortnight ago, Israel will supply Iran with 100,000 shells for 155-mm artillery guns, 150,000 shells for 202-mm artillery guns, 50,000 shells for the 105-mm calibre guns and 100,000 shells for the 106-mm guns, usually carried on vehicles.

These ammunition artillery shells will be delivered to Iran within two months of signature.

AR-RA'Y ON REMARKS BY U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA

JN010846 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting under the headline "Cry of Conscience or Sign of Change?" AR-RA'Y says: The daring statements made by the U.S. ambassador in Damascus calling on the U.S. Administration to free itself of Zionist pressure, to replace the Camp David accords with a new initiative, to work for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the removal of its settlements, and to recognize the PLO and start a dialogue with it; we say that these statements make us wonder about their importance, motive and affect. Are they a mere cry of conscience, expressing the personal viewpoint of a veteran U.S. diplomat, or a hint to Israel that the United States is beginning to feel its heavy burden? Recently TIME magazine clearly described Israel as a heavy burden on U.S. interests in the area.

It will be some time, of course, before we know the real importance of these statements and the U.S. Administration's reaction to them. Still, even if taken as a personal viewpoint, the statements show great courage and constitute a warning to Washington that it must awaken to the dissatisfaction felt by U.S. officials and many citizens over its involvement with Israel. The statements reiterate these officials' demand that the United States play its appropriate role in the achievement of just and comprehensive peace in the area rather than just act as a partner in the useless Camp David process.

Even if taken as a personal viewpoint, the statements of the U.S. ambassador in Damascus mean that official and public circles in the United States now clearly see the justice of the Arab cause, the dangers inherent in Israel's hostile practices and the futility of the Camp David process. The statements also mean that out of their concern for U.S. prestige and interests, these circles have finally decided to speak up rather than let Zionist propaganda media dominate the U.S. scene.

The Arabs are now called upon to intensify their international activities in order to attract more supporters for their just cause. The ambassador's statements are an indication that Arab resistance to pressures has begun to bear fruit even in the country which is the source of those pressures. If the Arabs are already achieving tangible results with only a minimum level of solidarity, can they imagine how much they will achieve when they pursue the desired Arab strategy?

AL-QASIM, CHEYSSON EXCHANGE MIDDLE EAST VIEWS

JN290628 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Amman--Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, has said that his country is determined to take part in the peace efforts in the Middle East region in accordance with the basic principles of security for states and justice for peoples. He said that His Majesty King Husayn has accepted these two principles during his current visit to France, but his majesty added an important thing to them, that is, that these principles must be interlinked.

Speaking at a dinner banquet held in his honor by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim last night, Cheysson added that his government believes that negotiations must be held in order to achieve these principles and that holding negotiations means the participation of all concerned parties, including, of course, the PLO.

The French guest announced that France supports the Venice statement because it adheres to the principle of justice for all people. If this principle is applied to the Palestinian cause, he said, it would mean the Palestinians' have a right to self-determination.

He added that every people has the right to determine its destiny and course and to choose the organization it want for itself in order to live and develop.

Cheysson stressed that France supports every state's right to have its internationally-recognized borders respected. Therefore, he said, France is against the forcible confiscation of others' lands as well as against any state's unilateral confiscation of others' lands by force. This applies to the West Bank and Jerusalem, he said.

The French minister said that he liked beginning this visit with Jordan because Jordan, in his opinion, is a basic state in this region, not only because it is in the heart of the Middle East issue or because it is linked with the Palestinian cause, but also because it is an example of the economic, administrative and demographical structure through which all the region's states and their problems can be understood and because Jordan has a continuing role in maintaining stability in the region and working for peace.

Cheysson said that the aim of his visit to Jordan is to become acquainted with the facts in order to crystallize a clear French stand. He called on the Arabs to express their will quietly and simply. Therefore, he said, he appreciates His Majesty King Husayn's recent statements in Paris and Prince Fahd's proposals, which are also characterized by simplicity and quietness.

Concluding, Cheysson praised Jordanian-French relations and stressed that these relations can grow and develop in various fields.

In a welcoming speech at the beginning of the dinner banquet, Marwan al-Qasim stressed that Jordan welcomes the French minister's visit and hopes it will complement the talks His Majesty King Husayn has held in Paris. He said that this visit acquires importance from the fact that it comes at an important and decisive time as well as from its being the first visit paid to Jordan by an official of the new French Government.

Al-Qasim emphasized the steady Jordanian stands on the Palestinian cause, most important of which are Israeli withdrawal from the occupied lands, the return of Arab sovereignty to Jerusalem and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Al-Qasim indicated that Jordan and the Arabs look forward to a constructive European stand characterized by steadiness, stressing the importance of the French role within the European group. He also praised Jordanian-French relations and indicated the presence of many chances to achieve further cooperation between the two countries.

Cheysson arrived in Amman yesterday afternoon on a 2-day official visit to Jordan, during which he will meet with the regent His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and a number of senior officials.

PETRA-JNA INTERVIEWS FRENCH MINISTER CHEYSSON

JN291600 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Amman, 29 Aug(PETRA)--Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister, has said that France is in complete solidarity with European principles as declared by the European summit in Venice with regard to the Middle East.

In an interview with the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY he said: There is no hope of achieving peace in the Middle East unless all the basic principles contained in the Venice statement are implemented. First among these principles, he said, is recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination through normal means. He said that the Palestinian people, like the rest of the world peoples, must have such a rights.

Cheysson said there are internationally adopted resolutions on the city of Jerusalem that cannot be unilaterally violated. He stressed that France is in complete solidarity with European resolutions which have several times condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. This stand, he said, is not adopted by the European group alone, but also by the European community.

Cheysson described his visit to Jordan as one of friendship and said: The fact that a member of the new French Government visits Jordan--the first official visit to one of the region's states--is in itself significant. He said that he has no magic solutions and that his visit is mainly designed to acquaint himself with the state of affairs in the area. He went on to say that a detailed discussion was held on regional developments between His Majesty King Husayn and French President Francois Mitterrand and that similar talks would be held with the rest of the region's states.

The text of the interview:

Question: It seems that the European initiative contained in the EEC statement has begun to freeze. In your opinion, what role can France play to push forward and move the European initiative?

Answer: There is no hope of achieving peace in the Middle East unless all the basic principles recognized by the European community are implemented. These principles were proclaimed at the European summit conference in Venice. Representatives from the European council made factfinding tours of the region to discuss with officials there the best ways to implement these principles. Naturally, France is in complete solidarity with these European principles. First among these principles is recognition of peoples' right to self-determination through normal means. The French people would not want to be deprived of their right to their homeland and state or of their right to self-determination. My country, France, experienced occupation and I appreciate what this means.

The Palestinian people, like the rest of the world peoples, must have such rights. The establishment of peace in any region requires the determining of borders recognized by the international community and requires that each state respect basic international laws and its own borders. It has no right to go beyond its borders and occupy the land of others by force, whether in the Middle East or Asia or Europe. If we were to accept such a thing in the Middle East, with what right could we reject it any where else? It is not possible to accept the occupation of land here in the Middle East and protest the presence of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan. We simply cannot accept occupation by force.

There are internationally adopted resolutions which cannot be violated unilaterally. There are international resolutions with regard to eastern Jerusalem which cannot be violated unilaterally. All of this compels us to say that we in France declare our total solidarity with the resolutions of the Venice summit and with the European tasks in the Middle East region. I would like here to clarify the misunderstanding which ensued with regard to the European initiative, not because we want to have relations with all the states of the region but because we do not want to abandon our role in participating in the process of a just and comprehensive peace. If we did, where would France be--France, whose majority chose socialism, the heir to the revolutionary tradition of 1789? If we forget this aspect, then what progress have we achieved? I believe that the best means to achieve progress is for the officials in the region to participate personally in every positive step toward peace. In this respect, I observed with great appreciation during the past weeks some men, high in authority, who easily and bravely expressed their opinions. It is a good thing that men who shoulder the responsibility in their countries express what they feel and believe to be the means to achieve progress in the peace process in the region. Everyone should understand that France is ready to participate with the rest of the European states and any party in the region to achieve a just peace.

I will visit Beirut this evening to see whether our Lebanese friends wish France to shoulder a larger share of responsibility in delivering Lebanon of its plight. We are ready.

Question: A few days ago you declared that the PLO constitutes an important factor in solving the Palestinian issue. On the other hand, you personally said that the PLO is not the sole representative of the Palestinian people. Are not these stands contradictory?

Answer: First, I never used the phrase: The PLO is not the sole representative of the Palestinian people. What I said, which is the stand of all the European states, is that we foreigners cannot give the PLO the status of representing the Palestinian people. We recognize the PLO as a representative of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian resistance. As a result, we have always said that the PLO must participate in all peace negotiations and in any progress toward peace because those who resist have to participate in the negotiations toward this peace. This is the role of the PLO.

Now, why are we saying that the PLO is not the sole representative of the Palestinian people? Because it is the right of the Palestinian people to select their own legitimate representatives, something that they cannot do as long as part of the Palestinians are living in camps outside their homeland. So, first of all, the Palestinian land must be returned to the Palestinian people and then they can, within the framework of the right to self-determination, decide the shape of their international relations and their links with the neighboring states and who will be their representative.

Question: What is the French Government's stand on the Israeli policy of building settlements in the occupied Arab territories?

Answer: As I said a short while ago, we fully back all the resolutions issued in the name of the European Community. Those resolutions were clear and frequently condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements. This is the stand of the entire international community, and not only that of the European community, in accordance with UN resolutions in this regard.

Question: What will the French stand be in the future?

Answer: I am now in Amman on a friendly visit. It is very significant that a member of the new French Government chooses Jordan as the first leg of his first official tour of the region. However, I do not have a magical solution to offer since the developments in the region were throughly discussed by His Majesty King Husayn and the French president. Similar talks will be held with the officials of various states in the region. I am now on a factfinding mission and allow me to say that, unfortunately, I have no ready-made solution that can bring about peace in the Middle East by tomorrow.

CLASH IN AMYUN, AIRCRAFT EXPLOSION REPORTED

NC310654 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] At 0300 today a Middle East Airlines Boeing-707 plane exploded at Beirut airport. The plane, which caught fire, was completely destroyed. In the town of Amyun [northern Lebanon], there has been an armed clash between Al-Maradah [supporters of former President Sulayman Franjiyah] and the Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party [SSNP]. One gunman from Al-Maradah was killed. Michael Edmund Jabbur, a SSNP member, was also killed. The atmosphere became tense and gunmen cut off the streets in the town.

ARAB FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE MEETS UNDER SARKIS 29 AUG

NC291326 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Excerpts] At 1200 today the Arab followup committee met at the ambassadorial level under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and the committee members--Saudi Ambassador ash-Sha'ir, Kuwaiti Ambassador al-Bu'ayjan, Arab League Representative al-Ma'muri and Syrian Representative Col Muhammad Ghanim--attended the meeting. It began with a speech by President Sarkis on the developments in the security and political situations. The committee then reviewed the outcome of its political contacts with a number of influential forces and leaders within the framework of the preparations for the success of the committee meeting at the ministerial level on 3 and 4 September.

Upon emerging from the meeting, which ended a short while ago, Al-Ma'muri said: The committee resumed its work today and expressed its satisfaction with the positive security and information atmosphere that prevails. The committee will continue its work and contacts to prepare for the meeting at the foreign ministers level on 3 September. The meetings at the ambassadorial level will remain open, and we shall meet again to continue discussing all matters. The committee may meet once again within the next 48 hours, or perhaps more than once if necessary. The atmosphere is satisfactory and calls for optimism.

Aksed whether the committee will hold direct meetings with leaders such as Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, Al-Ma'muri said: The committee is prepared to do anything that could prepare for the September meeting and facilitate and pave the way to it.

Regarding the fate of the 3 September meeting, he said: The committee is working hard to prepare for this meeting, and there is no suggestion that the meeting will not be held, as some have stated. We are working to prepare for this meeting and to prepare the atmosphere for it.

Regarding the efforts to bridge the gap in the views of the parties, he said: We are continuing to act in this regard. We shall submit a report on all the work we have done since the committee began its work.

ARMY, UNIFIL CHIEFS DISCUSS COOPERATION IN SOUTH

NC301813 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] We have received the following from the Defense Ministry: At 1530 today, a meeting was held in the office of Army Commander General Khuri. The meeting was attended for UNIFIL by the UNIFIL commander in the south, General Callaghan, and the head of the joint armistice committee, Colonel (Meyer), and for the Lebanese side by army commander Gen Victor Khuri and certain senior army command officers. During the meeting they discussed the situation in southern Lebanon and the position of the UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army in the south. They also discussed further cooperation and coordination between the UNIFIL and the army to implement the UN Security Council resolutions.

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY MONDAY MORNING

NC272301 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 17-23 Aug 81 pp 17-25

[Lebanese Prime Minister Shariq al-Wazzan interviewed by Muna as-Sa'id of Beirut's MONDAY MORNING--date not specified]

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told MONDAY MORNING last week that Lebanon's decision to acquire an air defense system did not imply a change in the country's policy or the transformation of Lebanon from a "support state" into a "confrontation state".

Al-Wazzan said the decision, announced last week, was prompted by the"instinct of self-defense" against Israel's deadly air raids, which witnessed a major escalation last month.

Lebanon would take a network of surface-to-air missiles from any country which was ready to offer it free of charge and "free of any conditions or limitations, be they material or moral, which are not compatible with the national will," the prime minister said.

Answering critics who have said that the move would invite wider Israeli attacks, Al-Wazzan said: "Israel does not wait for excuses to launch its aggression."

He added: "The Israeli plans have been totally exposed by the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor (last June) and those plans make no distinction between a confrontation state and a support state."

The prime minister said Lebanon will choose "the most effective defensive network of missiles" from those that have been or will be offered to it unconditionally.

By acquiring the air defense system, he said, "We are also determined to prepare ourselves to play any defensive role required of us in the desired unified Arab strategy."

Lebanon has been calling for a unified Arab strategy to deal with Israel's attacks for years. Al-Wazzan said he would stress this demand again this week, when he visits a number of Arab countries.

The primary goal of his Arab tour is to press Lebanon's demand for an Arab summit conference "and to clarify Lebanon's positions, with all the motivations, apprehensions and conceptions involved in them," Al-Wazzan said.

He added: "The request for the summit is not, in fact, faced by any obstacles worth mentioning. Everyone is welcoming it. However, this summit represents the last card; indeed, it represents the last valid, reasonable hope." It must therefore "be provided with conditions conducive to its success, so that we can emerge from it with a minimum level of positive results. That is what Lebanon is seeking through the contacts it is making now."

Al-Wazzan said he himself would visit only the Arab states which are members of the Arab Followup Committee, the body formed by the Arab League to help Lebanon out of its crisis. The committee groups Syria (which the prime minister visited last week), Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Arab League Secretariat. The prime minister said other Arab states would be visited this week by other members of his government.

On the recently announced American plan for a fresh initiative to stabilize Lebanon, Al-Wazzan said: "There is, in fact, a new American move in the air, but this move so far appears cautious and secretive. We are waiting for its features to become more defined and for the Arab attitudes towards it to be clarified, to judge how serious it is and how effective it can be."

He added, however, that "No solution can become final or be considered a root solution if the United States maintains its policy of support for Zionist plans and refusal to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization."

The United States was being guided by its own interests as it sought solutions for the region's problems, Al-Wazzan said, and the Arabs should seize this opportunity to forge a unified strategy and exert pressure on Washington "to divert the American effort toward the service of the Arabs' and Lebanon's supreme interests."

Noting that the current stage "is teeming with developments, events and moves on all local, Arab and international levels," he expressed the hope that these initiatives "will yield favorable results capable of accelerating the process of reestablishing state sovereignty over all the southern region."

Asked to deny or confirm reports that plans were being studied for the deployment of the Lebanese Army or the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in Tyre and other leftist-controlled parts of south Lebanon, Al-Wazzan said Lebanon has been constantly demanding that it be enabled "to exercise its sovereignty over all its territory, including all the southern region."

Lebanese-Palestinian relations are strong, he said, but they would definitely grow stronger "if they were regulated by the conventions, commitments and agreements that have been ratified."

The prime minister's Arab tour comes two weeks before the Arab Followup Committee's next scheduled meeting in B'abda on September 3-4. At this meeting, the committee has promised to initiate a dialogue among the various Lebanese parties on the strength of a document presented to President Ilyas Sarkis pledging to break the rightist Lebanese Front's relations with Israel.

Since then, however, it has been stated by Al-Wazzan, various Lebanese parties and Syria that a verbal commitment to break ties with Israel is not enough and that the Lebanese Front is expected to back its pledge with action.

Al-Wazzan preferred not to specify the action required of the Lebanese Front, but he stressed that the severance of relations with Israel "requires continuous and permanent practice." Any deviation from that line, he said, would "lead to circumstances and positions which can only be faced with a level of firmness commensurate with the dangers they would pose to Lebanon and the Arab world."

Various conditions are reported to have been put to the Lebanese Front, including the handover of all ports and Israeli-supplied arms to the authorities and a change in their media's tone to convince everyone that they consider Israel an enemy.

The prime minister denied that he had discussed any of those conditions with Syrian leaders during his visit to Damascus last weekend, but he said an official take-over of all ports and the gathering of weapons from all illegal forces were essential steps that would be taken in the future, "as soon as a practical start is made in the country's journey back to normal life."

"It is our hope," he said, "that the legitimate authorities will be able, as soon as possible, and using any of the forces working under their banner...to extend their authority over all Lebanese ports."

He added that national accord "in the final analysis, requires the gathering of all arms, regardless of their source, from all illegal forces in accordance with detailed plans that would be prepared for that purpose."

As for the required change in the orientation of the Lebanese Front's information media, Al-Wazzan said: "Considering Israel an enemy cannot be presented as a form of courtesy or as a generous position offered to any party.... We do not want to ask the Lebanese Front for something which is part of its national duty."

Asked whether the national dialogue would start in September if the Lebanese Front did not take action to prove its commitment to the severance of relations with Israel, Al-Wazzan said: "The (accord) process must start even if that means overstepping any party which stays away from it or from its uncontested principles." In the efforts to achieve national entente, he said, many concessions are possible, "but not in the matter of collaboration with Israel, on which there can be no bargaining."

The following is a full translation of the prime minister's written answers to MONDAY MORNING's questions:

[Question] Much has been said about the need for the Lebanese Front to prove its commitment to sever ties with Israel by taking certain actions. What are the actions required?

[Answer] The important thing in this matter is that relations with Israel be broken in deed, and not in word alone, and that is what the Lebanese working paper stated. The announcement that this question has been dealt with was a required basic position representing a first step that must be followed by further steps.

I don't think it would be useful to go into the details of this subject, but a final and positive end must be put to any relationship of any kind and in any context (with Israel). This matter requires continuous and permanent practice. Any retreat (from this position) at any time and under any circumstances would constitute a major infringement of the Lebanese and Arab equations and would therefore lead to circumstances and positions which can only be faced with a level of firmness commensurate with the dangers they would pose to Lebanon and the Arab world.

[Question] Is there any truth to reports that you discussed with the Syrian leaders the need for supervision of all Lebanese ports, perhaps by launching a joint coast guard?

[Answer] No such discussion took place. This question is part of the future steps that should or could be taken as soon as a practical start is made in the country's journey back to normal life. But this is a basic and vital subject. It is our hope that the legitimate Lebanese authorities will be able, as soon as possible, and using any of the forces working under their banner, depending on conditions, circumstances and requirements, to extend their authority over all Lebanese ports and put an end to all the regrettable practices that are undertaken through those ports--practices which are seriously damaging the supreme national interests of Lebanon on the moral, security and economic levels. It is our hope, at the same time, that the legitimate authorities will be able, as soon as possible, to provide all parts of Lebanon's territory with protection and security, including a guard for the Lebanese coast.

[Question] Is it true that you discussed with the Syrian leaders the demand that the Lebanese Front hand over all heavy weapons supplied by Israel?

[Answer] This subject was not discussed. It too is a detail that will be dealt with in the future. It must be noted here that we are in the process of root action aimed at the achievement of national accord and at the initiation of the return to normal life. This, in the final analysis, requires the gathering of all arms, regardless of their source, from all illegal forces in accordance with detailed plans that would be prepared for that purpose.

[Question] Is the Lebanese Front required to change the approach of its information media, as has been reported, to leave no doubt in anyone's mind that it considers Israel an enemy?

[Answer] I believe that any sincere Lebanese cannot but find that Israel is an enemy which has designs on Lebanon's territory, water and economic and human role. Considering Israel an enemy cannot be presented as a form of courtesy or as a generous position offered to any party or quarter. It is a supreme national interest and will remain so as long as Israel remains a usurper, as long as it maintains its aggressive expansionist goals and ambition to usurp the Lebanese role.

Therefore, we do not want to ask the Lebanese Front for something which is part of its national duty. Any violation of this line by the Lebanese Front or anyone else, either through their media or their announced or unannounced positions, would in fact be a deviation from the national line which would damage the country's supreme national interests.

[Question] There have been repeated demands for the publication of the document which Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil gave President Sarkis, to allow the various parties to evaluate it for themselves. Why hasn't this demand been met? When do you expect the document to be made public?

[Answer] The document is a trust in the hands of President Sarkis. It has been seen by the Followup Committee, especially that part of it relating to the question of stopping collaboration, and the committee considered that part a positive step as far as the required words are concerned. All that remains is the deed, the practice, and that is what everyone is waiting for.

The Followup Committee is delegated by the highest official Arab body, the Arab summit, and by the Arab foreign ministers conference. What satisfies them cannot but satisfy all the parties concerned.

As for making the contents of the document public, that depends on circumstances--keeping in mind that the Followup Committee's statement included the pertinent expression almost verbatim.

[Question] The initial signs indicate that the Lebanese Front is not prepared to take the actions that are being demanded of it as proof of its commitment to break ties with Israel. Should these actions not be taken, is there any chance that the national dialogue will be started in September as promised by the Followup Committee?

[Answer] We are interested in having all Lebanese sectors committed to a sound line, and primarily to a verbal and practical position against Israel. It is our hope that the initial signs you mentioned do not point in that direction, and I would remind you, once more, of my answer to your fourth question.

The continuation of relations with Israel is rejected by Lebanon and the Arabs. Hence our great national interest in closing this subject in a calm atmosphere of understanding and objectivity. We have great hopes that these efforts will, in the final analysis, meet with the desired success.

There is no doubt that the continuation of relations with Israel, which cannot be justified by any reason, would make the accord process more difficult. But the accord process is the Lebanese people's destiny; it cannot be avoided or put off indefinitely. Therefore, the process must start even if that means overstepping any party which stays away from it or from its uncontested principles. In this regard, I would once more urge all the Lebanese to turn all the winding trails into shortcuts and tread the road to accord within the framework of national consensus, in which many concessions are possible in more than one field, but not in the matter of collaboration with Israel, on which there can be no bargaining.

This is one of the universally accepted principles in Lebanon and the Arab world, and everyone must have enough awareness and breadth of vision to recognize the principles, implications and results involved in this vital subject.

[Question] Does the followup committee intend to concentrate on national accord when it meets here in September, or will its deliberations also involve the south, as Speaker al-As'ad is demanding?

[Answer] Although the Arab followup committee was placed at the disposal of the president of the republic to help Lebanon achieve national entente and begin the country's move back to normal life, the subject of the south imposes itself in the discussion of any of the topics that fall within the committee's authority to deal with.

The journey, any journey, must start with the first step, and chronic problems are unravelled knot by knot. The Lebanese south is the peak of the Lebanese problem and the core of the Lebanese tragedy. It is our view that the cure for our country lies in dealing with the causes of disease wherever they exist in it. If the disease in one part of Lebanon proves impossible to deal with, that does not mean that we must ignore the disease in areas where it can be treated, especially since any treatment would contribute to a cure for the southern ailment. The achievement of national accord would give the Lebanese more impetus, more effectiveness and more opportunities. The solutions are unavailable now for many reasons, but Lebanese divisions are among the most important reasons. When the Lebanese do not have one word and one position, they have no opportunity to arrive at the solution of the major problems.

As you can see, South Lebanon is an integral part of everyone's concerns. The south was the first to suffer and it has suffered the most. It is therefore the major target in all current national treatment efforts. When we arrive at a solution of the southern problem, little will be left of the crisis other than its painful memories. Everything we are seeking with all the energy, concern and hope that we have is directed towards that solution, along with national accord.

[Question] There have been unconfirmed reports that the latest renewal of UNIFIL'S mandate was made conditional on the strengthening of the international force to enable it to accomplish its mission. Are these reports accurate? Do you have any hope that UNIFIL will complete its deployment up to the borders before the present mandate is over?

[Answer] There was a demand at the latest renewal of the international forces' mandate that these forces be made more effective to enable them to accomplish their missions. However, despite our reservations on the scope of the role given to those forces, we find that the pros of their presence far outweigh the cons of that presence, because they represent a total international consensus and serve as a witness to Israel's behavior--and their testimony as an official international body is of great value on the international political level.

It must be kept in mind, however, that we are constantly working towards strengthening the role, the ability, the effectiveness and the deployment of these forces to enable them to apply Security Council Resolution 425 and protect south Lebanon from the Zionist aggression whose ferocity and savagery is demonstrated every day.

These days, at any rate, we are going through a stage which is teeming with developments, events and moves on all local, Arab and international levels. The completion of those forces' deployment and the liberation of the border strip depend on the direction that these moves and developments take. There is now the beginning of a new atmosphere which we hope will yield favorable results capable of accelerating the process of reestablishing state sovereignty over all the southern region.

[Question] Can you confirm or deny reports that plans are now being discussed for the deployment of UNIFIL or the Lebanese Army in Tyre and other areas outside the UNIFIL zone?

[Answer] What I can confirm is that Lebanon has exerted efforts, adopted positions and made demands in all local, Arab and international forums to enable it to exercise its sovereignty over all its territory, including all the southern region. Fate and circumstances have chosen to impose on that integral part of Lebanon a great deal of suffering, hemorrhage and the dangers of invasion and occupation. It is no longer acceptable, on the human Lebanese and Arab levels, that the south remain in this tragic situation. The situation dictates serious intervention on the part of our Arab brothers through a unified Arab strategy in which Lebanon will, without doubt, play its national role fully.

[Question] What were the topics you discussed with PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat in your recent meeting? Was that meeting a step towards closer Palestinian-Lebanese relations, and can we expect a meeting between President Sarkis and Chairman 'Arafat in the near future?

[Answer] Palestinian presence on Lebanese territory always generates subjects that need to be discussed and dealt with. The need for a meeting for that purpose was increased by the Israeli raids, by the grave new developments that have occurred in the south and Beirut, and by the current moves in more than one field which are aimed, in one way or another, at dealing with the Middle Eastern crisis, and especially with the Palestinian issue and the Lebanese tragedy.

Lebanese-Palestinian relations will remain strong regardless of the shocks and traumas to which they are subjected, because they are linked to a deeply rooted national cause. But these relations would definitely become stronger and more effective if they were regulated by the conventions, commitments and agreements that have been ratified. Those agreements are balanced, so that they can strengthen and consecrate that which serves Lebanon and the Palestinian cause and uproot and eliminate that which damages Lebanon and the Palestinian cause.

As for your question about expecting a meeting between President Sarkis and our brother 'Arafat in the near future, that depends on circumstances and developments, and on the motivations I mentioned above for the strengthening of Lebanese-Palestinian relations. This is an expectation which will definitely be realized whenever it is dictated by national necessity and joint interests.

[Question] After your talks in Damascus and your contacts with other Arab countries, what are the obstacles delaying the Arab summit you have demanded to discuss the south Lebanese problem?

[Answer] The unfavorable Arab conditions and the sharp divisions across the length and width of the Arab world are the factors which led to the tragic conditions that occurred in the Arab world recently--after Egypt's unilateral action on the Palestinian question and after the failure of the other Arab countries to unite their ranks, fill in the gap left by the Egyptian exodus and confront the ferocity of Israel's policy, the savagery of its aggression and the gravity of its ambitions, aimed at imposing an Israeli peace which is in fact an unconditional Arab capitulation to Israel and its aggressive, expansionist strategy. These unfavorable conditions are the obstacles that are blocking any positive, effective step towards championing the Arabs' right and putting an end to their tragedies, especially the Lebanese tragedy.

The request for the summit is not, in fact, faced by any obstacles worth mentioning. Everyone is welcoming it. However, this summit represents the last card; indeed, it represents the last valid reasonable hope. In the current Arab circumstances, the summit must be provided with conditions conducive to its success, so that we can emerge from it with a minimum level of positive results. That is what Lebanon is seeking through the contacts it is making now.

[Question] When do you start your Arab tour, and what do you expect to achieve in it?

[Answer] My personal visits will be limited to the countries which are members of the Arab Followup Committee, and a number of my minister colleagues will complement this with visits to the other Arab countries. The tour is likely to start next week [the week of August 17], and our expectations spring from what we expect of our Arab brothers at this delicate stage of their history and the history of Lebanon.

It is known that the direct aim of this tour is to discuss with the Arab leaders whom we will be visiting the subject of the summit conference Lebanon has called for and to clarify Lebanon's positions, with all the motivations, apprehensions and conceptions involved in them. In addition, the object is to cast more direct light on the tragedy which has been continuing in Lebanon since 1975, on the need to find rescue solutions for it, and on Lebanon's expectation of and call for a unified Arab strategy to face the Zionist dangers--a strategy in which Lebanon would play its role fully alongside our Arab brothers, who would also be expected to play their full roles.

[Question] What is your response to Speaker al-As'ad's demand that a mini-summit be sought if a full summit proves impossible or fruitless?

[Answer] We don't want to anticipate matters. We are now energetically seeking a full summit conference. If that proves impossible, we will act in a responsible national manner.

[Question] You have expressed your government's readiness to study an offer from East or West to provide Lebanon with an air defense system. Does this mean that Lebanon is changing its entire policy, turning from a "support state" into a "confrontation state"?

[Answer] Securing a defense system to protect our land, our people and our property from the dangers and savagery of the Zionist attacks is a defensive action dictated by the most elementary principles, especially the principle of legitimate self-defense. There is therefore no change in Lebanon's entire policy in this regard, and no change from a support state to a confrontation state.

The confrontation in this instance is a confrontation of aggression, and the support is support of ourselves against the dangers of death, destruction and devastation--keeping in mind that the Israeli plans have been totally exposed by the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, and those plans make no distinction between a confrontation state and a support state.

[Question] Do you intend to buy missiles from any source, including the Soviet Union? And what is your response to those who are saying that the acquisition of an air defense system would be an invitation for wider Israeli aggression?

[Answer] We are determined to acquire a defensive network of missiles from any source, choosing from the free offers that are now available or may become available that which is most effective. This acquisition, however, must be free of any conditions or limitations, be they material or moral, which are not compatible with the national will.

Israel does not wait for excuses to launch its aggression. It strikes into the depth of Lebanon without any specific or direct reasons, going by a strategy of known goals and ambitions. We will do our duty, which is dedicated by the instinct and principles of self-defense, dignity and livelihood. We are also determined to prepare ourselves to play any defensive role required of us in the desired unified Arab strategy.

[Question] Much has been said about a new American initiative in Lebanon. Do you consider it offensive that Washington has spoken publicly about this initiative without first consulting your government? And from what you have heard about it, do you think the initiative can succeed if the United States does not change its attitude towards Israel and the PLO?

[Answer] We don't want to comment on the initiative you mention before we are officially apprised of its content and before we study its provisions and aims. Our situation has deteriorated so much and our conditions have become so tragic that we are no longer concerned about the formalities of initiatives. There are many proposals and initiatives being prepared and studied on the Arab and European levels, and we don't consider these offensive if they are ultimately aimed at the good of Lebanon, on condition that they meet with the approval of the Lebanese.

We are still issuing S.O.S.'s and calls for help, hoping that the rescuers will be our Arab brothers, who are our people, our support, our partners in the cause and in our goals and our destiny. We want our wounds to be treated in their hospital.

The United States, guided by its own interests and strategy, is seeking solutions for the conditions of the region. It would be in the Arabs' general interest to react to this with a unified stand, a unified Arab strategy to divert the American effort and intervention toward the service of the Arabs' and Lebanon's supreme interests. Our Arab brothers have enough capabilities to bring pressure to bear on the United States and secure the appropriate solutions.

There is, in fact, a new American move in the air, but this move so far appears cautious and secretive. We are waiting for its features to become more defined and for the Arab attitudes towards it to be clarified, to judge how serious it is and how effective it can be, in both the Lebanese and Middle Eastern arenas.

However, it has been established that no solution can become final or be considered a root solution if the United States maintains its policy of support for Zionist plans and refusal to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization.

[Question] To what do you attribute the recent violence in Tripoli?

[Answer] Violence anywhere in Lebanon is caused by the exploitation of the contradictions that already exist or of contrived contradictions in the grave circumstances through which the country is passing. Such contradictions were exploited in Tripoli, the city that lived for so long free of tragic developments. The plotters and conspirators decided to detonate the situation in that city, their goal being to move the flashpoints from region to region, to keep stoking the fire and perpetuating the crisis.

The direct local causes of any eruption anywhere in Lebanon are not as important as the general strategic factors which move the flashpoints from one region to another within the general strategy of the conspiracy which is aimed at destroying Lebanon and, through Lebanon's destruction and tragedy, controlling various conditions, interests and goals.

[Question] To what do you attribute the repeated breakdowns in the attempts to open the traffic gateways between east and west Beirut?

[Answer] If those gateways were to be opened, one by one, the gateway to normal life would be opened and the pathways to entente would become navigable, one by one. This is what is being blocked by many of those who are benefiting from the tragic conditions this country has been in since 1975, or by the extremists who pay no heed to calm, security and stability.

The opening of the traffic gateways, the easing of problems, the establishment of state authority, the elimination of the illegal mini-states, the prevention of illegal control over the citizens' lives, dignity and property would change many conditions, transform many roles and do away with many artificial phenomena, replacing them with true Lebanese manifestations in all fields.

This, in general, explains the repeated breakdowns in the attempts to open the traffic gateways. It appears that there are some who do not want those results achieved and insist on keeping the country divided and unstable.

DPRK PREMIER YI ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 31 AUG

JN311758 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Damascus--At 1600 this afternoon, Comrade DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok arrived in Damascus leading a party and government delegation on an official and friendly visit to Syria for 5 days at the invitation of Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm. He was received by Dr al-Kasm, who welcomed him at the plane.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Yi Chong-ok said the DPRK party and government delegation had arrived in Damascus, the capital of your beautiful country, in response to a kind invitation by the Syrian party and government. He said: I would like to extend my gratitude to the Syrian party, government and people for the warm welcome we have been accorded. He added: I convey the greetings of Comrade Kim Il-song to President Hafiz al-Asad and the greetings of the Korean people to the friendly Syrian people.

He stressed that Syria and the DPRK are closely linked as the result of the similarity of their past circumstances and the current joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and its agents. The friendship of struggle between the people of our countries embodies the great friendship among the people of the Third World and the people of the nonaligned countries who stand in the joint front against imperialism. He expressed his happiness over this visit which offers the chance to get acquainted with the marvelous achievements attained by the Syrian people under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, president of the republic.

He stressed the solidarity of struggle between the two friendly countries against U.S. imperialism, Israel and their agents.

He said that the discussion he will hold in Syria aims at strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries. He said that issues of mutual interest will be discussed. He stressed the DPRK and Korean people's stand beside the Syrian struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRENCH MINISTER CHEYSSON

Received By Al-Asad

JN311653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Latakia--President Hafiz al-Asad received Mr Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, in Latakia at 1430.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; (Serge Boisifi), director of the North African and Middle Eastern Department at the French Ministry of External Relations; the French ambassador in Damascus; (Jean-Pierre Kabu), director of the information and press department; and Mr (Fosbon), director of technical affairs.

Press Conference

JN010618 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson has stated that his visit to Syria, although brief, was beneficial as his first factfinding trip to the Middle East. He said that this trip will soon be followed by several other factfinding trips to the area that will include a number of Arab countries.

At a press conference prior to his departure from Damascus last night, Claude Cheysson expressed his thanks to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian Government for the warm hospitality and welcome he was accorded. He said: His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received me for about 2 hours despite all the work he has. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, also devoted much time to receiving me.

Explaining France's policy under its Socialist government, Cheysson said: If we accept here in the Middle East the principle of forcible occupation of land, it means that we accept it anywhere in the world. It also means that there will be no peace or security in the world if we accept that the Palestinian people be deprived of their legitimate rights, particularly their right to establish a state on their national soil. Cheysson wondered: How could we, then, demand the rights of other peoples for self-determination? He stressed that there will be no just solution in the region without that.

Speaking on the situation in Lebanon, Cheysson said: There should be tangible progress in Lebanon to save its unity and territorial integrity. This matter is primarily up to the wish of the Lebanese themselves to bring about national accord and adopt a unified stand on outside issues.

On his talks with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Claude Cheysson said: During our analysis of the problems we touched on with the Syrian officials, several matters surfaced on which viewpoints were in agreement. He added: If France has one reason to sympathize with Lebanon, Syria has a thousand and one reasons. I came to Syria primarily to listen, and I listened to many viewpoints and ideas that should be compared. He also referred to UN Resolution No 425 of 1979 on the formation of a force to protect southern Lebanon.

On the European initiative, the French minister said: I believe that no side outside the Arab homeland has the right to propose any plan to tackle problems among Arabs.

On Israeli criticism of the meeting between Claude Cheysson and Yasir 'Arafat, the French minister said: I certainly will not answer this criticism, which I do not consider criticism. France is a sovereign state and knows how to meet with others freely in order to conduct a dialogue with them. Mr Yasir 'Arafat has met with some European colleagues several times. The European community has always recognized the representative characteristic of the PLO, stressing the necessity of the PLO's participation in the negotiations process. Therefore, it is natural to meet with the PLO leaders. I have met with them in Paris and Beirut and this is logical and natural.

Further on Press Conference

JN010723 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpts] [Intercepted in progress]...whose application will lead to a solution in the region. While waiting for the negotiations that will lead to a comprehensive solution, we can say that some progress can be achieved.

Referring to the Lebanese issue, Claude Cheysson said: As far as we French are concerned and as far as the Syrians and other Arab brothers are concerned, there should be tangible progress in Lebanon to save its unity and sovereignty. This matter is primarily up to the wish of the Lebanese themselves to bring about national accord. This requires all the sides in Lebanon to adopt a unified stand vis-a-vis outside issues. He said: Lebanon, therefore, should express itself as a part of the Arab nation in the current circumstances through which the region is passing. The conditions for protecting Lebanon should also be improved.

He added that he has been told that the Arab Deterrent Forces will be reinforced with new Arab elements. This is a decision in which we should not interfere, he added.

Referring to UN Resolution No 425 of 1979 on the formation of a force to protect southern Lebanon, he explained that he has been told that the Arab summit was surprised by this resolution and decided that it will not be implemented. However, I say that if the Arab nation and the Arab followup committee so desire, a study should be made of the means to implement this resolution in an expeditious and complete manner.

Before answering the questions of reporters, the French external relations minister expressed his regret and pain over the assassination of the Iranian president and prime minister. He said: We were shocked by this report when we were informed of it during our meeting with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad.

In his statement, Cheysson said that French President Francois Mitterrand will visit the Arab Gulf states and Saudi Arabia 3 weeks from now.

Cheysson then answered questions posed by reporters. Answering a question on whether during his talks with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam quantitative points emerged showing agreement or disagreement in viewpoints. Cheysson said: I did not come to Syria or to the other Arab countries I visited to reach a unified stand with officials in these countries. I came to listen to their analyses and viewpoints.

Cheysson said: I have noticed that you share our apprehensions regarding Lebanon. It is known that if France has one reason to sympathize with Lebanon, Syria has a thousand and one reasons. I came to Syria primarily to listen, and I listened to many viewpoints and ideas that should be compared with what we heard from other quarters.

The French minister was asked: You have said that the negotiations for a comprehensive solution are waiting for new steps. Does this mean that you are not convinced of the steps of a unilateral solution? He answered: I never spoke about partial solutions. I said that the absence of a comprehensive solution or while waiting for a comprehensive solution, there can be improvement in the situation in some states and some peoples. Let us suppose that we were able to prevent any foreign intervention in southern Lebanon. Such an event might be an improvement of the situation, is it not? Therefore, we should wait for such an event. However, this will not be a comprehensive solution. Hence, there can be some radical local improvement.

Khaddam Meeting

NC311605 Paris AFP in English 1601 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Latakia, Syria, 31 Aug (AFP)--France and Syria share "convergent" viewpoints on the Lebanese crisis, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said here today after a meeting with his visiting French counterpart Claude Cheysson.

However, he indirectly criticized the overall French position on the Middle East, with a stab at "those who consider there are positive aspects to Camp David." Mr Khaddam said the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian accord had destabilized the region due to "Egypt's defection" and "U.S. weapons stocking in Israel."

He added that since the 1978 signing of the accord, the conflict between the superpowers was not just "around the region" but in its midst. "The existence of one superpower in the region encouraged the presence of the other," he said.

The Syrian minister was addressing newsmen after accompanying Mr Cheysson from Damascus to this Mediterranean town on Syria's northern coast, where the French official was to meet President Hafiz al-Asad.

Regarding Lebanon, there are three main points on which the two countries agree, Mr Khaddam said:

"1) Lebanon is a sovereign, independent state and any attempt at division and any threat against the unity of Lebanon must be fought.

"2) National entente, the central issue of the Lebanese crisis, must be achieved in Lebanon.

"3) All Israeli interference in Lebanese affairs must be ended."

Mr Khaddam said that Mr Cheysson's Middle East tour was "a positive factor in French-Arab relations." The French diplomatic chief made stops in the capitals of Jordan and Lebanon before arriving in Damascus yesterday. While in Beirut, he met Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat.

According to Mr Khaddam, France is "one step ahead" of the rest of Europe from the Arab point of view. He added that Paris could play "a positive role in the search for peace in the Middle East."

Speaking at a dinner hosted by Mr Khaddam yesterday, Mr Cheysson said there was room for political dialogue between France and Syria "even if (our) analyses diverge." He said that Syria and France were equally committed to seeking an internationally acceptable solution in the Middle East.

Mr Cheysson commented that Israel had been created by European nations after injustice against the Jewish people in Europe, adding, however, that "past injustices do not justify the injustices of today."

"The major injustice today is that suffered by the Palestinian people," he said, calling on Israel "to respect international law."

Sources close to Mr Cheysson said the talks with Mr Khaddam had been "cordial".

(In Moscow, the Soviet news agency TASS said today that Mr Cheysson's weekend meeting with PLO chief 'Arafat reaffirmed the need for recognition of the Palestinian people and the existence of an independent Palestinian state.)

Departs Damascus

JN311749 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Damascus, 31 Aug (SANA)--French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson and his delegation left Damascus this evening following a 24-hour visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad and held talks with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The talks focused on bilateral relations and on the situation in the Arab area.

He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Foreign Ministry officials and the French ambassador and embassy staff in Damascus.

BEGIN TO STRESS AWACS OPPOSITION TO REAGAN

TA310949 Jerusalem POST in English 31 Aug 81

[Report by Asher Wallfish]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said yesterday that he would detail Israel's adamant objections to the American plan to sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia when he meets President Ronald Reagan next week, without concern for the consequences. Begin told the cabinet at its weekly meeting yesterday that he was fully aware of Reagan's resolve to do all in his power to overcome Congress opposition to the sale. The prime minister said he would assure the Presidnet that Israel's opposition was not to be taken as personal, and that Israel had no choice but to fight the plan because its security was at stake.

He said that while in Washington he would take part in the campaign to win over Congress and public opinion against the deal with Saudi Arabia, which has been waged for some time by the Israel lobby and by representative American Jewish bodies.

The feeling in Jerusalem is that the urgency of the AWACS issue leaves Israel no choice but to combat it, and that an Israeli victory would not be counter productive in terms of strained relations with the White House. Whatever the case, the feeling is, the AWACS would do Israel more harm than an angry president.

At present Israel has at least an even chance of halting the deal, observers in Jerusalem believe, because a majority in the House of Representatives objects to it, while the Senate is split roughly half and half. If the struggle against the AWACS deal does not succeed, according to these observers, the President's majority will not be so substantial as to encourage him to propose such controversial large-scale arms sales to Arab states in the future.

Begin said he did not believe the U.S. would become as involved in the revived autonomy talks with Egypt as in the past. The fact that the Alexandria summit had produced a harmonious agreement between Israel and Egypt to resume the talks and make rapid progress would set Washington's mind at rest, Begin predicted.

The prime minister said that he would sketch out Israel's need for further military and economic assistance from the U.S. over the next few years, in the light of the weapons flow to neighboring Arab states. He did not expect to go into details, the prime minister said.

The cabinet approved Begin's mission to the U.S. accompanied by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon and Interior Minister Yosef Burg. The cabinet did not discuss the Washington trip in depth, although ministers sought clarification on a number of points.

Deputy Prime Minister Shimha Ehrlich will be acting premier and acting defence minister during the absence of Begin and Sharon. Justice Minister Moshe Nissim will be acting minister. Education Minister Zevulun Hammer will be acting interior minister and religious affairs minister.

Shamir on AWACS Deal

TA311711 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Israel does not want to have a confrontation with the Reagan administration over the supply of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Israel is opposed to the deal, but it considers it an affair between the U.S. administration and the Congress. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir made this statement to Republican Senator Alphonse d'Amato, in a meeting held at Shamir's office this evening. The senator, who is opposed to the deal, said opinions in Congress for and against the deal are almost balanced.

HA'ARETZ Comments on Visit

TA011011 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Sep 81 p 11

[U.S. correspondent Gid'on Samet commentary: "Another Kind of Surprise"]

[Text] Let us hope the U.S. Administration is not given another surprise like the one it received last week from Mr Begin with the cooperation of As-Sadat. Their agreement to resume the autonomy talks at once found Washington unprepared. For the first time in months, following a series of Israeli surprises with bitter results, the question can be asked: It was surprised, so what?

The two main parties to the Camp David accords had good reasons to agree on this move. As for the American patron, although it acted as a betrayed lover, it could not but give its blessing to the decision. It is doubtful whether this bilateral understanding can go on undisrupted once the talks start. However, for the time being, this represented an effective proof that Cairo and Jerusalem are capable of reaching an agreement without resorting to the stick (or the carrot) of Washignton.

This event contained faint echoes of two surprises which have occurred since the beginning of the process, two incidents in which one of the sides abstained from coordinating positions: when As-Sadat visited Jerusalem without previously notifying the United States and, 1 month later, when Begin submitted the autonomy plan to President Carter without previously informing the Egyptians. Many things have happened since then to preclude Mr Begin from emulating precisely the Egyptian surprise. Although one should regret the fact that the rift in the close relations with the U.S. Administration apparently provoked the Israeli decision, one cannot find any other fault in it.

Given the current atmosphere--the guilt can be split at will--the United States regards Israel as a friend who has recently gone wrong. Such a guest can do nothing but fear that it will be asked to provide evidence that it has again hit the right track. Had a decision to resume the autonomy talks not been made prior to the visit, Washington would have probably asked Israel to make good will gestures ("to build up confidence," as it is called here) on the even of the resumption of the talks, and who is to tell whether this would have not again opened scars which are now in the process of healing.

Hence, Washington can take note of the fact that the Israeli prime minister is treating it with a certain degree of suspicion. Evidently, the results of the Israeli operations in Iraq and Beirut--however, not exclusively--contributed to this. The impression has been created that Riyadh's spirit hovered over the Israeli-Egyptian agreement.

Both countries currently regard the Reagan administration as stigmatized by Saudi Arabia. As far as Israel is concerned, this stigma revolves around the arms deal, the main symbol of the policy of "strategic concensus" in the region. The U.S. enthusiasm to strike this deal constitutes clear-cut proof of Washington's split soul and of the threat posed to the Israeli government by the desire to soothe the Saudis--this time by means of supersophisticated aircraft and, in the future, perhaps on the Palestinian issue.

As Egypt sees it, Saudi Arabia is one of the leaders of the Arab boycott campaign which began in 1977. During As-Sadat's visit to the United States, Saudi Arabia published its settlement plan and this was seen as an attempt to steal the show from a too moderate Sinai under his sovereignty by next spring. To this end, his most suitable interlocutor is not President Reagan and certainly not King Khalid, but the Israeli prime minister.

The cold shoulder was not only given to the United States but also to the ever-expanding Washington-Riyadh axis. As for the United States, last week it acted like an eager student who pretends to be offended but is actually very pleased that the homework he was been putting off on the autonomy and the Palestinian problem will be done by others.

In this context, Mr Begin made the right move. Political observers here took notice of the advantages of this move despite their initial bitter reaction. However, the prime minister cannot be allowed to get away scot-free. The U.S. Administration invited the Israeli prime minister to Washington not merely to listen to his requests for aid, his justified opinions about the strategic situation in the Middle East and why, despite everything, Israel was right in launching its military operations. As far as Washington is concerned, the autonomy is not merely a proposed solution to the problem of a national group. It is an important component in the hegemony it strives to establish in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. Reasons similar to those guiding Mr Begin when he opted for keeping his distance from Washington during his decisions in Alexandria are driving the Reagan administration in the opposite direction: to stress its key role in the process.

Therefore, it would seem to be a mistake to continue the hide-and-seek game with the administration on a future solution of the Palestinian question. Despite the meetings between the two parties slated for the end of next month, the prime minister would be well advised if he presented his hosts with a positive plan for overcoming the obstacles which have stalled the talks for 1 and 1/2 years.

The echoes still resound here of the remarks made by Mr Yosef Burg during his last visit here--whoever still remembers that prehistoric visit--that "there will be no Israeli concession." This statement came in the wake of the tidings which emanated from Ambassador Linowitz's office that Israel had come up with new and moderate notions for a solution of the problem of land and water in the West Bank. Not only Israel but the United States, too, today need a sign indicating a momentum in the peace talks. In the absence of a clear U.S. policy toward the continuation of the Camp David process, the United States largely depends on the words of its problematic friend.

Following the surprise in Alexandria, the road is clear now for Begin to atone for the recent regrettable recession of the Israeli government in U.S. public opinion, Congress and Administration. Except for the AWACS deal, the United States and Israel are actually not at odds over any substantive issues. The chances of reaching closeness and understanding are far greater than the friction points.

A new, sensitive and important chapter in the relations between the two countries--highlighted by the Palestinian question--will begin in the near future. Its tone will be largely influenced by the style and the content of the words which will be uttered during the prime minister's visit next week and the subsequent contacts. It is doubtful whether the administration regards Mr Begin--as does William Safire of the New York TIMES--as "the Jewish De Gaulle." However, it will not be at all astonished if the Israeli prime minister provides it with good surprises in the next months. it is believed here that the ball is now in the prime minister's hands and he had better not let it roll over to the U.S. court.

VIENNA AMBASSADOR TO PROTEST KREISKY STATEMENT

TA311117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has instructed Israel's ambassador in Vienna, Yisakhar Ben-Ya'aqov, to present a protest to the Government of Austria about Chancellor Kresiky's statement after the attack on the synagogue. The chancellor said, among other things, that Israel is now reaping the grapes of wrath it has sown.

EGYPT DENIES LEBANESE MAGAZINE REPORT ON SINAI PLAN

TA010751 Jerusalem POST in English 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv yesterday officially denied a report carried in the Lebanese weekly AL-MUSTAKBAL earlier this month claiming that President Anwar as-Sadat had told members of the Egyptian leadership to "wait until the end of April 1982" before doing anything that might complicate relations between Egypt and Israel.

Describing the report as "totally unfounded," the Egyptian Embassy stressed that peaceful relations and the normalization process, including the continued sale of oil to Israel, would continue. The embassy claimed that AL-MUSTAKBAL is known for its rejectionist and anti-peace stance. The weekly, which appears in Beirut, is financed by Saudi Arabia.

ENERGY MINISTER: SAUDI PLAN HAS 'POSITIVE POINT'

TA010801 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Sep 81 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] In spite of the government's position rejecting the Saudi plan out of hand, Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yitzhaq Berman 2 days ago reiterated his position that the Saudi plan contains a positive point. Berman said this in reply to a question in a meeting of the Liberal Party in Jerusalem.

The energy and infrastructure minister said that the Israeli-Arab conflict had changed as a result of the peace treaty with Egypt. The change is reflected in the fact that instead of a religious-mystical boycott on the part of the Arab countries, what is at stake now is a political conflict over borders and this holds chances to find a solution.

As can be recalled, the Saudi plan proposed by Crown Prince Fahd contained one paragraph in which Saudi Arabia expressed its readiness to recognize the right of all the countries in the area to live in peace. At that time Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this paragraph was a delusion in a six-phase plan to annihilate Israel. The prime minister said then that this paragraph did not contain any innovation and the entire Saudi plan is only a so-called plan. Among other things, Shamir indirectly reprimanded Berman by saying at the Cabinet session that every minister should only make statements related to the affairs of his own ministry. It now emerges that Berman was not convinced and he continues to adhere to his position.

Appearing at the Jerusalem branch of the Liberal Party, Berman emphasized nevertheless that the Foreign Ministry was in charge of and made the decisions regarding the details of the Saudi plan and its political implications. Replying to a question about the "unification of the Likud," Berman said that the Liberal Party should take into consideration the possibility that the developments taking place within the Alignment might not skip over the Herut Movement "when Begin decides to retire from the Herut leadership."

ARAB LEADERS MEET SHARON, DISCUSS SETTLEMENTS

TA311143 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 31 Aug 81 p 2

[Report by Tawfiq Huri]

[Text] Two notables in the territories have told Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon they would be ready to take part in the autonomy talks if Israel stopped setting up settlements in the territories.

The notables in question are, apparently, Anwar al-Khatib, the governor of Jerusalem during Jordan's reign, and Mustafa Dudin, a former Jordanian Cabinet member. The two met with Sharon after his appointment and in the context of the defense minister's initiative to hold dialogues with leaders in the territories prior to the resumption of the autonomy talks next month.

The two notables did not conceal from Sharon their criticism of the PLO. As was mentioned before, they made their participation in the autonomy negotiations contingent on halting the establishment of settlements and on a drastic change in Israel's policy toward residents of the territories.

In the next 2 weeks the defense minister will conduct another round of meetings with notables in the territories. He hopes to find other moderate leaders who would act contrary to the PLO line. It is difficult, however, to fathom how Sharon will bridge the gap between the position of the government and that of the moderate notables whose firm precondition for joining the talks is a suspension of the establishment of settlements.

ARABS ACCUSE JEWISH TERRORISTS OF NABULUS BLAST

TA010732 Jerusalem POST in English 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] Military sources yesterday rejected suggestions made in local Arabic newspapers that the bomb which exploded in the Nabulus open air market on Sunday morning killing an eight-year-old girl and wounding 17 other persons might have been planted by "Jewish terrorists." The sources said that it has already been determined that the explosion was caused by a bomb which was being wheeled through the market in a cart belonging to a local resident. There was no evidence to substantiate the suggestion that Jews had planted the bomb.

Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah was quoted yesterday as saying that the explosion was "planned" and that the site had been "chosen in advance." The editorials of some of the east Jeruslaem dailies recalled the Irgun bombing outside the Jaffa Gate in pre-state days.

AL-FAJR wrote that "no one will agree that the fate of this investigation will be that of the investigation into the identities of those who planted the bombs in the cars of the mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah and Al Birah."

W. BANK INSTITUTIONS ORDERED TO RETURN PLO FUNDS

TA271506 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] The Military Government in the territories has ordered institutions that received funds from Jordan and the PLO to return them at once. Our correspondent Pinhas Inbari has learned that a bus cooperative in Bi'r Zayt received 10,000 dinars from the joint Jordanian-PLO committee. The Military Government ordered the cooperative to return the money to Amman and to produce a receipt to prove that the money has been returned.

JORDAN REQUESTS LIST OF AIDED W. BANK COMPANIES

TA290921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Jordan has asked the Judaea and Samaria Chambers of Commerce to prepare lists of companies and plants which received loans from Israeli banks or aid from the military authorities.

Our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, reports that this request is probably a result of a decision made by the joint PLO-Jordanian committee to extend aid to plants in the territories. Plants which are aided by Israel will not gain the committee's support. Several plants have already appealed to the committee for aid. Nothing has been decided yet, but owners of plants which were founded after the 6-day war have already been told that Jordan wishes to help only pre-6-day war plants.

POLL SHOWS ISRAELIS FAVOR UNITY GOVERNMENT

TA010755 Jerusalem POST in English 1 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv--The majority of Israelis favour a national unity government, according to a poll conducted for the Jerusalem POST by the Modi'in Ezrahi Applied Research Centre. The survey posed the question: "Are you for or against a national unity government?" Respondents were 66.7 percent for, 26.2 against, and 7.1 percent undecided.

The survey was conducted among a representative sample of 1,230 adults at the beginning of August. Research centre director Sarah Shemer said that support for a wall-to-wall coalition, which would include the two main parties, crossed social, economic and party lines. She noted that in April, two months before the elections, a similar poll indicated 58 percent support for a national unity coalition with 35 percent against and 7 percent undecided.

Shemer held that these figures reflected the will of the electorate as expressed in the recent elections when neither of the big parties achieved a majority, and the voters' strong desire for a government based solely on talent, and not on political consideration.

In response to another question asked in the same poll, a majority of the public believes military action should be taken only after political channels have been exhausted in tackling the long-standing problem of the Syrain missiles in Lebanon. The question asked was: "How should Israel behave over the Syrain missiles in Lebanon?" The responses were as follows: (in percentages)

remove them by political means only	17.0
exhaust political channels and then take military action	58.4
stop talking, go in with army	14.1
don't react	2.9
other answers	1.5
undecided	6.1

Centre Director Dr Sara Shemer noted that nearly 60 percent favoured exhausting political channels first before employing military means, while the two extremes--"only political channels" or "go in with the army"--were about the same.

BRIEFS

IDF APPOINTMENTS--As of 1 September Maj Gen Amir Drori will be the commander of the Northern Command, replacing Maj Gen Avigdor Ben-Gal who will undertake a course of study. Brigadier General 'Amos Yaron will be the chief paratroop and infantry officer, replacing Brig Gen Matan Vilna'i who will be appointed to another senior post in the IDF. [Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 31 Aug 81 TA]

ALGERIA

IRAQ'S TARIQ 'AZIZ DEPARTS AFTER VISIT 31 AUG

LD312210 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy premier and member of the Revolution Command Council, left Algiers at noon today at the end of a 24-hour visit. He was seen off at Houari Boumediene Airport by Boullam Baki, member of the Political Bureau and justice minister, and a number of senior staff at the Foreign Ministry.

Before departing Tariq 'Aziz made a statement to the press in which he said: "My visit to Algeria enabled me to have several contacts with Algerian officials, led by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and the party secretary general, to whom I conveyed a verbal message from President Saddam Husayn. My contacts dealt with bilateral relations and various Arab issues." He pointed out that the desire of both Algeria and Iraq is for joint action in order to serve the issue of the Arab nation.

LIBYA

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY WITH LIBYA

Jallud Address

NC010920 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud has emphasized that the United States erred when it imagined that Libya, like any other state, [word indistinct] do whatever it wishes. The truth, however foiled this [words indistinct] because in Libya there are free men who moved with the commander and who are prepared to (?die) [word indistinct]. The Libyan people [words indistinct].

Speaking at the final session of the international conference for solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah, he said that [words indistinct] democracy at this conference with the people of the Jamahiriyah is a source of pride for all of us and it will impel us to further carry out our [word indistinct] role in support of the causes of freedom and the liberation of man from all forms of oppression, [word indistinct] and misery.

Staff Major Jallud strongly denounced the (?Zionist) propaganda program which is implemented by the Western newspapers and information media against the Jamahiriyah, emphasizing that the Western information media is utilized to publish [words indistinct] against our people in a desperate attempt to put an end to [word indistinct] toward the liberation movements.

He said that this will not affect us at all because we are confident of the soundness of our stand and the soundness of our resolutions. Our stands are correct and honest and we are playing our international role freely in supporting the liberation movements with men, funds and arms. We feel that our revolution derives its importance from our struggling role in the world revolutionary movement. He emphasized that the Libyan people rely on God, on their intrinsic capabilities and on the democratic and socialist forces as well as on the Arab nation's masses and that [words indistinct]. The decision [words indistinct] the U.S. belligerence in the Gulf of Sidra [words indistinct].

Major Jallud called for the mobilization of the political and [word indistinct] forces and world public opinion in an international campaign against the United States until the United States recognizes the established fact and respects the peoples living in this world.

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the president of (?Madagascar), the member of the Revolutionary Command of the Senegalese National Front and the executive secretary general of the Lebanese National Movement, Muhsin Ibrahim, also spoke at the closing session of the international conference for solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah. They [words indistinct] the stands adopted by the Great al-Fatah Revolution and asserted their solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah in their just struggle against imperialism and [word indistinct]. They said: We are proud of the success which the Great al-Fatah Revolution has achieved in the various fields of [words indistinct].

Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD312316 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2012 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Message adopted by the conference on solidarity with the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah held in Tripoli addressed to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; read by Dr Abdallah Sa'adah--live]

[Text] Message to the Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, from the participants at the international conference for solidarity with the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

Hundreds of political organizations and professional and popular organizations and the many cultural and scientific personalities who have warmly responded to the invitation of the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and Their Central Issue--Palestine, by participating in the international conference on solidarity with the Libyan Arab people, greet and express their appreciation to the Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and the prominent international struggler, and express to the brave Libyan Arab [applause] people their friendship and solidarity with their revolutionary progressive policy and their valiant confrontation of the conspiracies of imperialism and its acts of aggression.

The participants, after having seen for themselves the achievements of the Great al-Fatah Revolution in the fields of agriculture, industry and in the realization of popular democracy, wish to declare their admiration for this revolution, which has transformed the Libyan society at a fantastic speed from a state of backwardness under the reactionary feudalist monarchical regime to a society of equality, freedom and socialism. The conference unanimously registers its strong condemnation of the aggression by the U.S. imperialist 6th Fleet on the Jamahiriyah's territorial water, land and airspace.

Holding the U.S. military exercises inside the Gulf of Sidra, which is part of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah soil and territorial waters, was deliberately intended, according to a preconceived plan and resolved by the American administration and its President, Ronald Reagan, to carry out aggression on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, provoke it and lure it into a military confrontation. The conference regards the aggression against the Libyan Arab Air Force inside Libyan territory and airspace and thousands of miles from the United States as a criminal act of piracy and an impertinent aggression on the rights and sovereignty of the Libyan Arab people; it has endangered peace in the Mediterranean and the world. This intended provocation and the criminal aggression have reaffirmed the reports published by the American media and studied by the American Senate, which exposed a conspiracy by the Central Intelligence Agency to strike at the Great al-Fatah Revolution and assassinate its leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. This criminal behavior reaffirms the reference in the speech made by the brother colonel that the United States is an outlaw state as far as international law is concerned; that it suffers from megalomania; and that all freedom- and peace-loving forces in the world should expose and resist this policy and ultimately defeat it.

On this occasion, the conference salutes the bravery of the Libyan pilots [applause], the sons of the Great al-Fatah Revolution, in their brave confrontation of the aggressive American military giant in defense of their rights and honor, thus registering a pioneering heroism by the force of right in confrontation with the force of injustice without submitting to the balances of material power. The conference regards the classification by the United States of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi as the most dangerous man in the world because of his support for the anti-imperialist, antireaction and antiracialist liberation movements in the Arab homeland, Africa and all parts of the world as an international medal on the chest of the brother colonel, of which the conference and all forces of peace, freedom and democracy in the world are proud.

On this occasion, the conference proudly salutes the Libyan Arab people's commitment to its revolution in all circumstances. These people who firmly faced the American aggression while their leader was absent, have given a categorical proof that the revolution has become the property of the people, all the people, and not a sovereignty imposed upon the people from above. The conference also salutes the confidence of the brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in himself and in his people and revolution, because the continuation of the colonel's tour of Arab countries following the American aggression has toppled all the imperialist calculations and conspiracies against the Libyan revolution and any possibility of aborting it. It has also reaffirmed the saying that authority, wealth and weapons are in the hands of the Libyan Arab people.

The conference repeats its solidarity with the policy of the Libyan Arab people, who support the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese National Movement, the Egyptian national movement, steadfast Syria, the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, and the international secretariat; it also reaffirms its solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in rejecting the Camp David accords, which are nothing but a military alliance between U.S. imperialism, Israel and the lackey regime of Anwar as-Sadat to strike at the Arab liberation movement and keep the Arab homeland under Israeli and imperialist domination under the slogan of imposing U.S.-Israeli peace on this Arab people.

The conference praises the call of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to establish a permanent headquarters for the solidarity of the active forces in the world against imperialism, reaction, racialism and Zionism. The conference greatly values the offer made by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to make the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah a center for international resistance against imperialism, colonialism, agent reaction and racialism in all its forms. The conference regards this offer as constituting the most courageous and frank answer to the aggressive policy of the United States, and as actual solidarity with all nations and struggling liberation movements against imperialism in the world. The conference appeals to all organizations and forces representing the national liberation movements, and all sides participating in this conference, to consult each other in order to carry out this initiative and adopt the appropriate and necessary resolutions.

The international conference for solidarity with the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, while reaffirming its total solidarity with the Libyan Arab people, their revolution and with the leader of this revolution, the brother struggler, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, would like to reaffirm that all participants will put their solidarity into practice in the form of a political, social, and propaganda struggle within their organizations and societies, and in the form of an ascending liberation struggle, as they are convinced that the forces of peace, freedom, progress, justice and socialism in the world are inevitably marching toward victory and toward the liquidation of all forms of colonialism, imperialism, exploitation, racialism, reaction and fascism. The policy of arms escalation and the formation of military bases by the United States and its imperialist allies and reactionary agents is proof of their fear and feeling that their end is near.

Victory for the Libyan Arab people and their great revolution. Glory for the forces of freedom, justice, socialism and peace. [applause] Shame and downfall for imperialism, colonialism, racialism, fascism and reaction.

Solidarity Pledges

LD010302 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2024 GMT 31 Aug 81

["Solidarity Resolutions With the Struggle of the Libyan Arab People," read at final session of Tripoli conference on solidarity with the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by Mahmad az-Zu'bi, member of regional leadership of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party--live]

[Text] At this stage, when U.S. imperialism is escalating its policy of consolidating its military forces and its political and military provocations, in addition to direct military agression, the United States has carried out its treacherous aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah in clear violation of Libyan national sovereignty, airspace and territorial waters. This was done on the direct instructions of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, as demonstrated by the insistence by the U.S. administration on holding its 6th Fleet maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, which is an integral part of Libyan territory, as it has officially declared at the United Nations since 1973. This led to the 19 August attack on the two Libyan aircraft, which constituted a flagrant violation of international law and a direct threat to world peace and security. This grave provocation expresses the imperialist nature of the United States and its neocolonialist policy, which relies on the use of force in embarking on military attacks and which is the main source of international terrorism.

It is at this stage that the international conference of solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah is convened in Tripoli. The conference comprises 58 participating members representing prominent political and ideological personalities, leaders and delegates of political parties, liberation movements, trade unions, mass organizations, committees of peace and solidarity and international organizations. Some 260 organizations and 86 state, local and international bodies are represented.

The successful convention of the Tripoli conference at this moment clearly shows the increasing awareness of the world public of the gravity of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plans and policies against the peoples' national independence, in particular against the Libyan Arab people. The Tripoli conference is an important step and a victory for the development of mutual cooperation and solidarity between the world's patriotic, progressive democratic forces and the Great 1 September Revolution. It strengthens the ties of unity among the peoples in their struggle against the vicious attacks by imperialists, Zionists and reactionary forces.

The conference studied the U.S. plans and the aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah and the Great 1 September Revolution. It also studied the role of agent As-Sadat, which is seen in the information and military provocations on the eastern borders of the Jamahiriyah and in the granting of facilities to the American and Zionist military presence. The conference reached the conclusion that this constitutes a direct threat to peace and security. The conference regards these plans and moves as a part of U.S. plotting, which relies on the use of force in Africa and Latin America and which threatens the aspirations of the peoples and their peaceful hopes.

U.S. administration sources have themselves admitted the existence of plans to destabilize and overthrow the Libyan Jamahiriyah regime and even to assassinate the historic leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who has always stood firmly on the side of the struggles for freedom in all parts of the world.

Therefore, the conference strongly condemns the U.S. military aggression and the provocative and subversive plans of the CIA. It also condemns all the political, military and economic plots of the United States and its allies in the region against the people and revolutionary leadership of the Jamahiriyah.

The main reasons for the U.S. aggression and the current aggravation of this aggression against the Jamahiriyah lie in the role which the Jamahiriyah plays in the Arab liberation movement and in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, its stubborn struggle against the Camp David accords and its allies, its firm and constant policy of supporting the PLO, the Lebanese National Movement and Syria and its struggle for liberation, independence, democracy, social progress and world peace.

The conference points out, in this connection, the importance of the tripartite friendship treaty signed by the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the PDRY and socialist Ethiopia. It considers this treaty an important step in defending the independence of the peoples and in establishing just peace in the region.

The plots being woven by the United States and imperialism and their allies in the region aim at undermining the revolutionary achievements of the Libyan Arab people in the fields of economic independence and independent development free of the domination of international monopolies, for the sake of achieving progress and social prosperity. The Tripoli international conference stresses its solidarity with the Libyan Arab people, who are establishing on their territory a progressive jamahiri society in which man can score a victory for his aim within the framework of the slogan: Power, wealth and arms are in the hands of the people.

Thus, the Tripoli international conference first declares its pride in the historic role and achievements of the Great al-Fatah Revolution, which has liberated the Libyan Arab people from all forms of domination, reaction and imperialism and which has achieved the withdrawal of the U.S. and British military bases--the revolution which seeks to (?realize) the values of socialist society and the new civilization by handing over authority to the people and by putting an end to the system of the exploitation of man by man.

The conference salutes and commends the international stand and the great role of the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in their struggle against the Camp David accords, their stand on the cause of unity and the liberation of the Arab homeland with the aim of human liberation and their solidarity with the international liberation movements and all freedom fighters. This has made the Jamahiriyah one of the most important bases of struggle against imperialism in the world.

The conference declares its great appreciation of and firm support for the international proposal which the Brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi made in his historic speech to the conference. He said that the Arab people, in accordance with the document of the declaration of the authority of the people of March 1977, in which the people committed themselves to defending freedom everywhere, will unhesitatingly agree, if asked, to the Jamahiriyah becoming a center for international resistance to imperialist colonialism and imperialism, Zionism, reaction and racism. There is no doubt at all that they will shoulder this international responsibility with full courage and honor. The conference calls on all organizations and forces representing the national liberation movement and all parties who are participating in this conference to hold consultations to implement this initiative and adopt the necessary and appropriate resolutions.

The conference expresses high appreciation of the determination of the people of the Jamahiriyah to go ahead on their path of independent progress and on the path of consolidating and mobilizing their revolution in confronting imperialism. It also stresses its confidence in the final victory of the Libyan people.

The conference adopts in a separate resolution a special program of action for solidarity with the people of Libya. The conference asks all patriotic, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the world and the forces of peace to stand in solidarity with the Libyan people in their efforts to defend their national sovereignty and independence. The ties of cooperation and unity in the common struggle for independence, freedom, democracy and social progress should be strengthened.

Action Plan

LD010352 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2035 GMT 31 Aug 81

["Program of Action for Solidarity With the People of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Against the Imperialist Threats of the United States," read at final session of Tripoli conference on solidarity with the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by F. Nassar, secretary of the WPC--live]

[Text] The international conference on solidarity with the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, after studying the dangers arising from the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots against Libya, and in affirmation of the need to consolidate the campaign of solidarity with a view to confronting and foiling these plots and plans, has made the following decisions:

A. With regard to activities:

1. To send a delegation representing the conference to the United Nations organization to contact the member states and to explain the dangers of the U.S. plot and its military provocations against the Libyan Arab people. The delegation is to ask the United Nations organization to take the necessary steps to prevent the implementation of the aggressive plans of the United States against Libya. The conference also approved the dispatch of other delegations to the Arab League, to the OAU headquarters and to the nonaligned countries for the same purpose.

2. To form delegations representing the democratic forces to visit a number of countries with a view to explaining the dangers of the plots which Libya is facing through meetings with representatives of political parties, mass organizations and press circles.

3. To organize delegations from various countries to visit the Jamahiriyah so that representatives of public opinion in these countries might acquaint themselves with the achievements of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its policy, which advocates freedom, progress and peace.

4. To raise the question of the U.S. plots and aggressive threats against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at all forums on both the Arab and international levels.

5. To develop relations of mutual cooperation and solidarity between the national and progressive forces with a view to creating an international movement against the subversive exercises of the United States against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and many other countries.

6. To examine the possibility of organizing an international conference to discuss the political, economic, military and information conspiracy of the United States and its allies to create instability in countries struggling to strengthen their national, political and economic independence and to achieve peace, freedom and progress. The conference will adopt the best means to confront and foil these moves.

B. With regard to propaganda and information matters:

1. To call upon the participants to condemn the plots and aggression of the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by means of all the information media in each country.

2. To publish a book in all languages to include all the documents connected with the plots of the United States and its allies against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and to circulate it throughout the world.

3. To publish a booklet in several languages comprising all the documents and reports of the conference.

4. To call on the information media in friendly countries to produce propaganda material, films, booklets and tapes about the liberation struggle of the people of the Jamahiriyah and their achievements and to publicize these materials on the widest possible scale to confront the propaganda campaign against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

5. To gather and publish all the documents that expose the terroristic exercises and the destabilizing activities of the United States against the peoples of the world, particularly those confronting imperialism.

C. With regard to organizational matters:

1. To strengthen and support the activities of the friendship societies and committeeswith the Libyan people and the Arab nation in foreign countries in order to consolidate solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah. As for the countries that have no such societies or committees at present, the participants are called upon to begin to establish them.

2. To strengthen relations between the information media in the friendly organizations and sister countries and the Libyan information media in order to confront the U.S. propaganda campaign against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

3. To strengthening relations between the parties and organizations in various countries that are resisting imperialist aggression and its plans and the popular organizations in Libya so that they can start working on joint action to confront imperialist activities.

4. To strengthen relations between the research centers and information establishments in various friendly countries with the aim of setting up a center that would contain all the material connected with the terrorist and aggressive activities of the United States and its allies against the peoples of the world.

5. To empower the International Secretariat for Solidarity With the Arab People and Their Central Cause--Palestine--in its capacity as host and organizer of the conference in Tripoli--to adopt the necessary organizational measures, including the establishment of a subcommittee tasked with following up the steps and the implementation of the conference resolutions urgently and effectively.

D. In the event of an act of aggression:

Since the conference realizes that such plots and threats of aggression by the United States and its allies in the region against the Libyan Jamahiriyah will continue and might lead to the outbreak of an actual war, and since it realizes that the progressive forces and states would support and render the Libyan people full assistance, the conference participants will prepare the following solidarity moves:

--Hold an urgent international meeting to prepare world public opinion against the aggression.

--Intensify the activities of the national committees and the political parties to support the struggle of the Libyan people against aggression.

--Apply pressure on governments that do not want or hesitate to adopt a clear and practical stance against the aggression.

--Urge political parties, mass organizations and government bodies to send all possible material assistance to support the resistance of the Libyan Arab people.

--Take all possible action to prevent the U.S. forces of aggression and their allies from using military bases and facilities in the countries which have granted such bases and facilities.

--Encourage volunteers, if necessary, to join the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in their struggle to liquidate aggression.

Appeal for Participation

LD010359 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2046 GMT 31 Aug 81

["Appeal From the International Secretariat of Solidarity With the Arab People and Their Central Cause--Palestine, and From the Preparatory Committee of the Arab-African Conference," read at final session of Tripoli conference on solidarity with the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by unidentified leader of Algerian delegation--live]

[Text] In order to confront the mounting imperialist, Zionist, reactionary attack, and out of the commitment of the progressive Arab and African democratic forces to their struggle responsibilities, the International Secretariat of Solidarity With the Arab People and its Central Cause--Palestine and the Arab-African conference of the popular forces in the Arab homeland and Africa, in preparation for this, the international secretariat and the preparatory committee met in Tripoli on 30 and 31 August 1981. At the meeting they decided on the necessary executive measures for the success of this conference.

The call for the Arab-African conference is addressed to the mass and progressive patriotic forces and organizations and to the Arab and African armed liberation movements. They are called on to participate in this conference, to discuss ways to strengthen and deepen the joint struggle of the Arab nation and the African peoples against their imperialist, Zionist and reactionary common enemy.

The International Secretariat of Solidarity With the Arab People and Their Central Cause--Palestine, and the preparatory committee, out of their commitment to their struggle tasks and in the face of the intensification of the aggressive imperialist attack--particularly against Southern Africa, the Palestinian revolution, the Arab forces of steadfastness and confrontation and the Angolan revolution--emphasize the importance of this conference and its success for the promotion and consolidation of the struggle ties between the Arab nation and the African forces. We hope that this conference will be a struggle opportunity to consolidate the cooperation of the [word indistinct] of this region and to achieve political and economic independence and democracy for it.

Final Statement

LD312330 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2050 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Final statement by the International Conference on Solidarity With the People of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; held in Tripoli 28-31 August 1981; read at final session by unidentified speaker--Live]

[Text] At the invitation of the International Secretariat for Solidarity With the Arab People and Their Central Issue--Palestine, the international conference for solidarity with the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] was held in Tripoli during the period 28-31 August 1981. Many organizations, popular and progressive democratic forces and international liberation movements attended the conference. The number of organizations present was 360, coming from 86 countries, while the number of participants amounted to more than 650 delegates.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, delivered an important speech at the opening of the conference in which he thanked the participants for their solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah in its struggle against American imperialism and its conspiracies. He called for the necessity of consolidating the efforts of all liberation movements and progressive and democratic forces against these conspiracies, reaffirming that the Jamahiriyah was prepared to offer all means, including its readiness to be an international center for struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. He proposed many practical measures for this purpose. The conference adopted the speech by the Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as a basic document of the conference in appreciation of its political and combat value. In their speeches the participants reaffirmed their firm support for the struggle of the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership against all conspiracies being hatched by U.S. imperialism and the Camp David alliance.

The conference declared its strong condemnation and denunciation of the recent U.S. aggression on Jamahiriyah territorial waters and airspace by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra. The conference reaffirmed also its pride in the revolutionary struggling role being played by the Jamahiriyah in backing and being in alliance with all the liberation movements, organizations and the popular, democratic and progressive forces which are confronting U.S. imperialism and its agents. In this connection, the conference issued the following documents:

1. Message to the Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September revolution, from the international conference on solidarity with the SPLAJ people.

2. A program of action for solidarity with the people of the SPLAJ against imperialist threats by the United States.

3. A document of resolutions of solidarity with the people of the SPLAJ against conspiracies and threats of an imperialist-Zionist-reactionary aggression.

4. In reaffirming the common struggle of the Libyan Arab people with the peoples of Africa, the conference acquainted itself with the serious situation in southern Africa, where the Angolan people are facing an aggression and military invasion by the racist Pretoria regime. The conference issued a resolution for solidarity with the people and the Republic of Angola against the aggression and invasion by the racist regime in South Africa.

5. A statement was issued by the conference calling for the halting of U.S. military buildup, for the sake of peace, liberation and progress in the world.

6. The conference issued a message addressed to the nonaligned group on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its establishment.

On the occasion of the international conference for solidarity with the people of the SPLAJ, several meetings were held--such as the meeting of the preparatory committee for the Arab-African conference which discussed preparations for holding the important conference in Angola during the period 6-9 December 1981. The committee stressed the importance of convening this conference at this serious historic period in which Africa and the Arab homeland are passing in confronting the common enemy--imperialism, Zionism and racism. The preparatory committee and the international secretariat made a joint appeal on convening the Arab-African conference. An expanded meeting was organized for all workers delegations from inside and outside the Arab homeland under the supervision of the international secretariat. It reviewed a paper submitted by the general conference of producers in the Jamahiriyah. The meeting stressed the contents of this paper and recommended that it be implemented. A statement was issued by this meeting on solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah.

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES GIRLS' ACADEMY GRADUATES

LD311640 Tripoli JANA in English 1408 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] 31 Aug (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--[Dateline as received] The revolution's leader and the supreme commander of the armed forces today attended at 5:30 pm [as received] the graduation ceremony at the girls' military academy in Tripoli. The graduating girls will thus join the armed people, one of the people's choices in the jamahiri system. The ceremony was also attended by the general commander of the armed forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the academy's commandant and armed forces officers.

During the ceremony Colonel al-Qadhdhafi delivered a speech in which he said: "We have taken the correct step by totally mobilising all fighting forces in the Jamahiriyah, which is the precursor of the patriotic mobilisation of all the Arab nation's combat forces."

He said: "As of this year, all air, naval, air defence academies and secondary military schools will be open to both boys and girls." He called on youth of both sexes who have graduated from high school to enroll in these academies and schools. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi urged junior high school graduates to enroll in military high schools of all service branches. He said: "This will soon become a reality because proof of this is in front of us today.... In the past it was impossible to have a girls military academy. Detractors said it is impossible for any woman to come forth and join such an academy. But this proved wrong, as revolutionary transformations have surpassed such mentalities and created a new individual."

He continued: "We are proud that the first military academy for girls in the world is today graduating officers here in the Jamahiriyah. This is something novel...whereas in the American Army, 150 thousand women are enrolled. This giant force is not a combat force and is also not respected in the American Army.... This group is used for recreational purposes and assigned to menial jobs as a sign of condescension towards women. We, the Arabs, Muslims, Orientals, we the new force and we the builders of the new civilisation cannot accept women being bought and sold."

He continued: "Ever since its inception, the revolution has attacked all manifestations where women, especially the European, are bought and sold as a cheap commodity in reactionary backward societies, including the bygone monarchic regime that had opened nightspots of pleasure where women were traded."

He said: "European women who wrongly believe they have been liberated, are in fact still being bought and sold, and are items of recreation in European armies."

In this respect he referred to ex-President D'Estaing of France who in his last days seeing his popularity sagging at the opinion polls, announced that he had allowed women to enroll in the foreign legion parachute brigade. But, D'Estaing also explained, reactionary and rightist leader as he is, that the enrollment of women in the foreign legion should only be seen as recreational, to raise general morale.

By this, French women were deeply slighted, and D'Estaing showed his true reactionary rightist face, consequently losing the presential elections.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: "We in the Jamahiriyah and the Great al-Fatah Revolution affirm respect for women and raising their standard. We have resolved to totally liberate women in Libya, thus [word indistinct] removing them from the world of oppression and subjugation, so that they may be masters of their own fate in a democratic milieu where they have equal opportunities with all other members of society."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added that the girls' military academy is the cornerstone for the liberation of women not only in the Jamahiriyah but also in the Arab world and even beyond. The girls military academy, he said, precursor for the opening of other air, naval, air defence academies and secondary military schools for boys and girls, is the true cornerstone for creating freedom, justice and equality.

He continued: "I have intentionally come in person with my Brother Abu Bakr for the second graduation ceremony at the girls military academy, independent from that for men, because this humble ceremony is an historic and a great occasion."

He said the girls military academy is the first step in the liberation of the individual, a beginning for true equality, the realisation of the Libyan Arab person's humaneness and the true expression of freedom, equality, salvation and the respect of men and women throughout the Arab nation and the entire world.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the female half of the Arab nations' 150 million are both oppressed and paralysed. He called for a revolution in the Arab nation for the liberation of half its population. He said: "This oppressed part of the Arab nation falls within the circle of world colonialism. The men and women of the Arab nation are being subjected to an attempt of subjugation. But inside the Arab nation, women have been in fact dominated by forces of oppression, feudalism and profit.

"We call for the eruption of a revolution for the liberation of women in the Arab nation. We have taken the first step by establishing the girls military academy and naval, air and air defence colleges and secondary military academies for girls.... This is a bomb that will rock the entire Arab region and will drive the female prisoners of palaces and market places to revolt against their jailers, exploiters and oppressors. This call will no doubt have deep echoes and repercussions throughout the Arab nation and the world."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "I believe that today, as the new batch of women officers are graduating and as we announce that military academies and military secondary schools are being opened for girls and boys, is not a mundane day, but will be the beginning of the end of the era of harem and slaves and the beginning of women's liberation in the Arab nation."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: "The women's question from the philosophical points of view, has been mentioned in the Green Book's third chapter, but the current stage, in which the Arab nation is facing an actual serious military onslaught by imperialist and Zionist forces, through reactionary regimes, is a dangerous stage where the Arab nation and its sacred values are the target. The enemy desires to see Arab women veiled, impotent and unarmed in order to violate them and possess them."

He added: "Before this happens, we have decided on transforming ourselves, men and women, into a shield and shield holders. Both we and the enemy will resist and we will resist the enemy in every street, house and trench, but the enemy will find no one among us ready to surrender. He will not find weak women ready to give themselves up to the aggressor. We will be faced by popular resistance from both men and women.

"The mobilization of all society's fighting forces, both men and women, has become an urgent necessity for the defence of the Arab nation against the onslaught of colonialism, which has formed an unmbrella under which Zionist forces are advancing to created a Zionist empire at the expense of Arab nationalism."

He continued: "We feel pride and joy today watching women officer cadets now being deployed in active resistence, thus being removed from a life in limbo and apathy. This mobilization will continue in confronting colonialism, Zionism and reaction.... Both men and women shall enter the battle and fight with all means until all Arab lands are liberated and united, Zionism defeated and colonialism finally ousted.

"After this we shall return to normal life, and apply the Third Chapter of the Green Book, which does not imply retrogression but means that we have comed out of a negative and vicious circle. A new civilization with high ideals will be created which is not the case at present. Women now are not respected. What goes on at present does not agree with any true constitution of any Islamic society. Islam means freedom, equality and the humaneness of mankind."

He continued: "Current practices are no more than insults. Marriages and divorces and other social activities currently being practised are all contrary to the Koran, Islam, freedom and humanitarianism. Unfortunately, oriental societies espousing Islam have harmed our religion and are the most reactionary and infidel of societies."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the Jamahiriyah interpretation is the true interpretation of Islam and the Koran. It respects the humanity of individuals and enhances their freedom. He said: "We have decided to liberate women, so that they may have an independent, free will, and that all pressures may be lifted, chains broken and their weakness ended. In some Libyan homes, women have no other weapon today except weeping and their fate remains tragic. For there is oppression, and he who wields power over money is transformed into a merchant of women, trampling over the humaness of wife and children.

"Even childbirth has been transformed into a bilogical, mechanical operation. Why? Because women have been committed to backwardness. It is men who go out and earn a living, carry arms and make decisions. This has come about as a result of oppressive and exploitative conditions."

The leader continued: "These conditions should be destroyed by the revolution. We cannot say this conforms with religion or this is humane or social, as it is certainly backwardness and enslavement can not but be burnt down by the flame of the revolution."

The leader explained that when women are free, educated, working, armed and capable of deciding their destiny then marriage becomes genuine and is then based on mutual correspondences. It is then that having children becomes a humane, family centred and respectable experience. It is then that correct and proper relationships are established within society which is free from the disease which infects it now and which hit women.

The leader asserted that "in the era of the revolution: the era of the masses, women should not roam the streets looking for protectors. From now on women will be strong, armed, educated and dignified as this constitutes a strength for the Jamahiriyah, the society and the whole nation."

He added: "What is happening now is the real beginning for the comprehensive mass mobilization which was announced some time earlier when we said it is inevitable that the effective fighting force in the whole Arab homeland, being men or women, should be mobilized. We are determined to see this revolution destroy the citadels of reactionaries and their castles, and raid these high palaces where Arab women are being enslaved destroying the palaces and liberating women from the ocean to the Gulf."

The leader added: "at this moment in time I do not like to evaluate the creative revolutionary efforts made by the movement of revolutionary formations which is the background for the creation of the new women. It is this background created by this movement before the formation of the revolutionary committees which produced what we are harvesting today. Besides, the revolutionary committees movement which involves both men and women has been the advanced stage of liberating our society in the revolutionary conditions and climate created by the movement of revolutionary formations. And its the revolutionary committees movement which achieved this possibility by establishing the girls military college and all other girls colleges. We would like to announce that Libyan military colleges, and Libyan military schools are wide open not only for Libyan Arab girls but for all the girls of the arab nation and Africa. And the fight continues."

NOTE TO AVIATION BODY PROTESTS U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

NC311215 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The General Administration of Civil Aviation in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has sent a protest note to the secretary general of the International Civil Aviation Organization in Canada against the U.S. [word indistinct] aggression against the Libyan Arab people on the grounds that this aggression constituted a flagrant violation of the International Civil Aviation Treaty.

The note says: The General Administration of Civil Aviation in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah would like to draw the attention of the states that signed the Chicago Treaty on International Civil Aviation to the fact that at a time when everybody agrees that the development of international civil aviation can greatly contribute to the establishment and strengthening of the ties of friendship and good understanding among the world's nations and peoples, any arbitrariness in this could constitute a threat to world peace and security.

The note adds that the United States has destroyed the spirit of the treaty by violating the sovereignty of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah over its territory and territorial waters by staging hostile treacherous military maneuvers with its 6th Fleet in the [word indistinct] sea in the Gulf of Sidra. This treacherous aggression has taken place near a civil [words indistinct]. Therefore, this not only causes difficulties to the civil aviation movement, but it has also exposed the safety of civil aviation to danger.

The JANA representative has learned that the General Administration of Civil Aviation has asked the secretary general of the International Civil Aviation Organization to circulate the protest note to all the states that signed the Chicago treaty on 7 December 1974 and to regard it as one of the documents of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

PALESTINIAN GROUPS SAID TO VOW TO STRIKE AT U.S.

LD311230 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0725 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (JANA)--The Palestinian revolutionary committees in southern Europe have denounced the American barbaric imperialist aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

In a cable to the brother commander of the revolution, the Palestinian Arab revolutionaries affirmed that they have made "the death decision" [the decision to sacrifice their own lives] for the sake of liquidating the agents of imperialism in the Arab area and striking at the American imperialist interests in the Arab homeland.

The Palestinian revolutionary committees in Europe have also saluted the heroic Libyan airmen who taught imperialism a lesson they will never forget.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN MEETS WITH IRAQ'S TARIQ 'AZIZ 31 AUG

LD010648 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] This evening his majesty the king received in audience at the Royal Palace in Skhirat Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Revolution Command Council Member Mr Tariq 'Aziz, who was accompanied by the foreign under secretary and the Iraqi ambassador to Morocco. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mohamed Boucetta and His Majesty's adviser Ahmad bin Sudah also attended. After the meeting, Mr Tariq 'Aziz said:

[Begin recording] I have had the honor of meeting His Majesty King Hassan II. I conveyed to his majesty a message of brotherhood from his brother President Saddam Husayn. The letter deals with fraternal bilateral relations and the current Arab situation and affairs. As is always the case when we visit Morocco and meet His Majesty King Hassan II, we found a fraternal spirit and concern for the strong ties between our two sister countries, as well as a sincere desire to continue contacts in the interest of the common national issues. I was happy with this meeting. I am very grateful for the welcome I have had from his majesty, who is to us an older brother whom we respect and of whose friendship we are proud. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TUNISIAN OIL WELL DISCOVERY--Tunis, 21 Aug (TAP)--The Tunisian AL-'AMAL said today that a new oil well was discovered near Sfax, southern Tunisia, capable of producing between 1,000 and 1,500 barrels a day. The newspaper explained that this well, with a depth of 2,900 meters, is of important stategic value as it is situated near the pipe carrying natural gas in southern Tunisia as well as being near the Mediterranean and Sfax. [Text] [Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Aug 81 LD]

ETHIOPIA

TIGRE LIBERATION FRONT MILITARY SUCCESSES

EA311444 (Clandestine) Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrigna 0400 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Tigre--Heroic fighters of the Tigre Peoples Liberation Front [TPLF] on 28 August 1981 attacked a Dergue force moving from Maichew to Makale, at Mai Nebil.

During the battle, which lasted from 0430-0830, the TPLF fighters killed or wounded (?200) enemy soldiers and captured 4 [word indistinct], 4 Bren guns, 45 light weapons, 1 RPG-7, 1 communications radio, in addition to other useful items. Four army vehicles were also destroyed. The remaining soldiers of the attacked force fled in disarray to Makale, Maichew and Wajirat.

Meanwhile, other units of the TPLF have killed or wounded several Dergue soldiers in an ambush between Selekleka and Shire.

UGANDA

ZAIRE DELEGATION AGREES ON BORDER ISSUES

EA311448 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Ugandan and Zairean authorities in Arua District of Uganda and in the neighboring Aru District of Zaire have pledged to promote good-neighborliness, curb smuggling along the common border and to call regular meetings to iron out any problem that may crop up to disturb the peace in the area. The question of resettling Ugandan refugees away from the border area in accordance with international law was also agreed upon. The Uganda delegation to the Zairean border town of Aru was led by the district commissioner of Arua, Mr Hilbert Olaki, and on the Zairean side by the district commissioner of Aru zone, Mr (Elumbo Olumbe).

The district commissioner of Arua told the Zairean delegation that Uganda pursued a policy of friendship with all her neighbors and Uganda soldiers are instructed not to fire at anyone across the border. Mr (Elumbo Olumbe) assured the Ugandan delegation that the 5,000 Ugandan refugees in Zaire will be resettled away from the common border starting from September under the supervision of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR].

He reported that Amin's former soldiers living in Zaire are causing problems towards Zaire like armed robberies and cattle rustling and are officially undesirable. He disclosed that efforts are being made to remove from the border notable ex-soldiers like Brigadier Malyamungo and Major General Gowon, who are being taken to Bunia and Kisangani.

Our correspondent in Arua says the cordial and fruitful discussions were also attended by an official of the UNHCR in Zaire, Mr (Patrick) and Lieutenant (Mungambi), who commands the Zairean forces on the border. A meeting between chiefs on the border is expected to follow soon.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ARMY DEPOSES DACKO

AB011228 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Bangui, 1 Sep (AFP)--The Army of the Central African Republic seized power today, forcing President David Dacko out of office for the second time in his life.

Army Chief of Staff General Andre Kolingba went on the air after the 8:30 am (0630 GMT) coup to inform the country that he had demanded and obtained Mr Dacko's resignation because both of his health and given the political tension in the country over the past six months.

Gen Kolingba suspended the constitution and announced a ban on all party political activities.

The capital, Bangui, was quiet following his broadcast, and there were no signs of panic or disorder.

Many civil servants drove home as soon as the change of government was announced and several shops pulled down their shutters.

Armed troops from Central Africa's 1,860-strong army were discreetly positioned at main crossroads.

Sources at the French Foreign Ministry said that the French ambassador in Bangui, who only presented his credentials yesterday, had been told by the presidential physician of Mr Dacko's intention to resign.

French Troops in Barracks

AB011121 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 1 Sep (AFP)--Central African President David Dacko informed the French ambassador in Bangui today that for reasons of health he was handing power to Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Andre Kolinga, French Foreign Ministry sources said here.

The sources said that the task of French troops stationed in Central Africa was to protect the lives of an estimated 2,000 French nationals and ensure the country's national defence.

Earlier today Defence Minister Charles Hernu said in Cherbourg, northern France, that French forces in the African state had been confined to barracks and would only intervene if the lives of French nationals were in danger. This was not the case for the time being, he said.

Airport Open

AB011206 Paris AFP in French 1139 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Bangui, 1 Sep (AFP)--General Kolingba has imposed neither a state of siege nor a curfew. Bangui airport has remained open to air traffic since the announcement of the changes which have taken place in the country on Tuesday morning. Radio Bangui is broadcasting only military music interrupted with rare communiques. Since the first broadcast of General Kolingba's declaration, calm seems to be reigning in the capital where many shops have been closed. Many civil servants returned to their houses as soon as the news was announced. Armed soldiers are however mounting a discreet guard at strategic points.

Communications Affected

AB011126 Paris AFP in French 1106 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Abidjan, 1 Sep (AFP)--An official of the Air Afrique Airline said in Abidjan on Tuesday morning that the Bangui Airport has not been closed to civilian air traffic and that the new authorities have confirmed that Tuesday's regular flight could land normally.

Telephone and telex communication between the CAR capital and West Africa's main capitals such as Abidjan, Lagos (Nigeria) and Yaounde (Cameroon) were interrupted on Tuesday morning and, at 1100 GMT, it was impossible to contact Bangui from any of these three cities.

AFP VIEWS CAR ARMED FORCES, FRENCH TROOPS

AB011100 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 1 Sept (AFP)--The Central African Army, which today seized power from David Dacko, was already invested with full powers to maintain security under a presidential order of July 30. The additional powers were handed out after bombs exploded in a central Bangui cinema on July 14, killing three and injuring 32 others.

At the same time Mr Dacko promoted several senior officers, including the chief of general staff, Andre Kolinga, who became a full general. Four colonels were promoted to the rank of brigadier in the move, which was described by observers in Bangui as a reward for the army's loyalty following the bomb attacks.

The strength of the country's armed forces is estimated to be about 1,860 men, and it is equipped essentially with French weapons.

Between the overthrow of Emperor Bokassa in September 1979 and last July, France provided more than 200 vehicles to the Central African Army, with major supplies of spares and maintenance equipment.

The small navy has only 85 men to crew its nine patrol boats, while the air force, with a complement of 125, runs 13 fixed wing aircraft, including a Caravelle and five helicopters.

Sources here said that the total number of French troops in Central Africa was currently 1,166, of whom 380 were stationed in Bangui and the remainder at Bouar in the west of the country. The French paratroop unit in Bangui has been known since July as operational assistance element. Previously it had been known as Force Barracuda, the name of the operation to overthrow Bokassa.

CHAD

LIBYA DELIVERS MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO CHAD

AB271436 Paris AFP in French 1346 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Yaounde, 27 Aug (AFP)--Libya has just delivered a large consignment of heavy equipment to the Chadian Army, it was learned from reliable sources in Yaounde today. Libya has delivered 2 planes--a Fokker-27 and Fokker-28--to the Chadian Air Force and several armored vehicles to the army. The equipment was sent partially by road from Libya to Ndjamena, and also to several garrisons in the north, including Faya Largeau.

According to observers in Yaounde, Libya is determined to ensure the control of military cooperation with Chad and to take an active part in the training of a real, integrated army that would permanently put an end to political and military factions in the country.

FACTIONS REPORTEDLY TO HOLD UNIFICATION CONFERENCE

AB311158 Paris AFP in French 1116 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Aug (AFP)--In a statement published in Khartoum on Monday, four Chadian factions indicated their decision to hold a national unification conference to fight against the Libyan military presence in Chad. In the statement, the Western Armed Forces, the Fundamental Frolinat, the National Patriotic Movement and the People's Movement for the Liberation of Chad stated that it was high time to summon a unification conference of all the parties fighting for the liberation of the country.

In the statement the four factions decided to set up a committee which will contact the other factions and the Chadian political authorities so that they can take part in the conference.

Officials of the Western Armed Forces told AFP that the committee would suggest to the Northern Armed Forces led by Mr Hissen Habre that they take part in the conference.

GABON

PRESIDENT CABLES SYMPATHY TO ANGOLAN LEADER

AB282106 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] The illicit and barbarous South African incursions into Angolan territory have not left untouched the president of the republic, His Excellency El-Hadj Omar Bongo. This is why from (?Attenie), where he is on holiday, the head of state has most vigorously condemned and disapproved of the aggression perpetrated by racist South Africa against our sister republic of Angola. The head of state specified that Gabon will support every initiative taken either by the UN organization or by the OAU with a view to combating this abominable tactic adopted against the territorial integrity of Angola and consequently against all the countries of our subregion.

In this connection, President Omar Bongo has sent a message of sympathy to Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan president, and to the brotherly Angolan people.

ZAIRE

CHADIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN KINSHASA 31 AUG

AB311310 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, arrived in the Zairian capital at 0845 this morning. He was welcomed on arrival by the president of the republic, Mobutu Sese Seko, surrounded by all official personalities, both national and foreign. The Chadian president is doubtlessly on a technical stopover, but this is also a political stopover on his way to Tripoli because our country did everything it could in the military, diplomatic, financial fields during the Chadian crisis. Our country never remained indifferent to what happened in Chad.

BENIN

SOVIET DELEGATION LEADER MAKES ARRIVAL STATEMENT

AB282208 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A Soviet delegation led by Comrade (Barthelov Rudolf), a member of the CPSU and editor in chief of the [name indistinct], arrived in our country this afternoon. On arrival at Cotonou International Airport, the Soviet official made the following statement to our correspondent Francois (Waso):

[Begin recording in Russian fading into French translation] The CPSU delegation has arrived in your country at the invitation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin [PRPB]. The good and solid ties established between the CPSU and the PRPB contribute, we are convinced, to broadening and strengthening our relations generally. Last February, during the 26th CPSU Congress, among the distinguished guests, there was a high-powered PRPB delegation composed of some members of the PRPB Political Bureau, Comrades Guezo and Gomina.

We Soviets know very well that after having recourse to socialism based on Marxism-Leninism, the PRPB and the People's Republic of Benin are resolutely fighting against the maneuvers of the imperialists and the neocolonialists in order to completely eliminate the shameful system of racism and apartheid in southern Africa. The peoples of Benin and the Soviet Union therefore have common viess on several important issues concerning humanity. Among these issues are the [word indistinct], an end to the arms race, the struggle for peace and disarmament. We are happy to note that the PRPB, the leadership of your party and your country have justly supported the peace initiatives taken by our party at its 26th congress.

We are sure the CPSU delegation's visit to your country, and the meetings it will have with your officials who are waiting for us, will have a positive influence on the development of relations between our parties. As for the CPSU, it will do everything possible to further strengthen the relations of friendship, cooperation and anti-imperialist solidarity with the PRPB and the People's Republic of Benin. This visit to your country is being made with an open heart and mind; we hope the meetings we will have here will consolidate the friendship and cooperation ties between our two countries. [end recording]

NIGER

KOUNTCHE ANNOUNCES 'SLIGHT' CABINET RESHUFFLE

AB311810 Paris AFP in French 1601 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Niamey, 31 Aug (AFP)--The president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, announced a cabinet reshuffle today.

This reshuffle of the provisional government, described by the minister of information who announced it as slight and purely technical, is marked by two departures; the entry of a new minister; one change in portfolio; and the assumption by the head of state of the interior portfolio in addition to that of national defense.

The minister of interior, Maj Tandja Mamadou, and the minister of public health and social affairs, Maj Amadou Seyni Maiga, leave the government. The former minister of youth, sports and culture, Maj Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou, becomes minister of public health and social affairs. A newcomer to the government Mr Oumarou Mamane, replaces him at his former ministry.

Here is the composition of the new provisional government:

President of the Supreme Military Council, head of state, minister of national defense, minister of interior	Col Seyni Kountche
Minister of finance	Lt Col Tondi Moussa
Minister of public health and social affairs	Maj Adamou Djermakoye Moumouni
Minister of national education	Capt Youssoufa Maiga
Minister of mines and industries	Annou Mahamane
Minister of justice	Alou Harouna
Minister of planning	Brah Mamane
Minister of higher education and research	Garba Sidikou
Minister of hydrology	Yahaya Tounkara
Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation	Daouda Diallo
Minister of information	Mahamadou Halilou
Minister of civil service and labor	Issoufou Mayaki
Minister of public works, transportation and urbanism	Oumarou Diallo
Minister of commerce	Hamid Algabit
Minister of posts and telecommunications	Abdou Mallam Moussa
Minister of rural development	Dr Ari Toubo Ibrahim
Minister of youth, sports and culture	Oumarou Mamane
Secretary of state for national education	Modieli Amadou

The last cabinet reshuffle of the provisional government took place on 9 February 1981.

ZAMBIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SEKOU TOURE'S VISIT

CA311044 Lusaka Domestic Service inEnglish 1800 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Guinea and Zambia have reaffirmed their commitment to the armed struggle in South Africa and pledged to continue giving assistance to the liberation movements until genuine independence is achieved there. The pledge is contained in a joint communique issued at the Lusaka International Airport at the end of the state visit to Zambia by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure today. Presidents Kaunda and Ahmed Sekou Toure strongly condemned the continued [words indistinct] of the South African racist regime, which denied the people of Namibia their (?inalienable) right to independence. The presidents condemned South Africa's military [passage indistinct]

Presidents Kaunda and Ahmed Sekou Toure also condemned Israel for her aggression in the Middle East against Arab states and called for her withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since June 1967. They praised King Khalid of Saudi Arabia for his recent initiative aimed at achieving (?a global, just and peaceful) solution to the Palestinian question [words indistinct].

The two leaders (?called on) the superpowers (?also) to refrain from intensifying their military (?concentration), which [words indistinct] peace, security and stability in the West.

ANGOLA

COMMUNIQUE SAYS SOUTH AFRICAN MIRAGE DOWNED

EA010624 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Sep 81

[31 August communique issued by Angolan Defense Ministry]

[Text] In the face of the invasion of our country which began on 23 August 1981 by troops of the racist government installed in Pretoria, the People's Republic of Angola Defense Ministry wishes once again to condemn the following armed actions that those invading troops have been perpetrating. We wish to keep our people and the international public informed of the military developments taking place in the southern part of our country.

Accordingly, on 29 August 1981 at about 1030, South African Army troops massed at Mupa Village with tanks, helicopters and infantry units. On that very day, at 1400, a South African aircraft overflew (Chamutete) village.

On the following day, 30 August 1981, a reconnaissance group of our forces encountered a column of South African troops who were advancing toward Mucope (?and Quideve), forcing it to retreat to Mutopo. This was achieved as a result of the fighting resolve of our forces. On the same day, at 1635, our troops deployed at Cahama shot down a Mirage aircraft of the South African racist army.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

[Signed] Office of the minister of defense in Luanda, 31 August 1981. Minister Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale

MOZAMBIQUE

BULGARIAN CP DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS 27 AUG

EA300208 Maputo Domestic Serviçe in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Talks were held in Maputo last Thursday between delegations of the FRELIMO and the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] on exchanging experiences in the field of government organizations, particularly peoples assemblies and tribunals. The FRELIMO delegation attending the talks was led by member of the Central Committee Jose Correia Ganancio. The BCP delegation was led by the director of the BCP Department for Peoples Councils and Democratic Mass Organizations [departmental name as heard].

SOUTH AFRICA

ANGOLAN CLAIMS ON CONTINUING OCCUPATION 'RUBBISH'

LD311540 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The South African Defense Force says its forces are continuing their withdrawal from Angola and has described as rubbish claims that forces are still occupying a number of towns in southern Angola. A South African Defense Force spokesman says the Angolan claims are a bid to obtain world reaction in time for the United Nations General Assembly special session on South-West Africa/Namibia beginning on Thursday. The spokesman said the latest Angolan claims are a transparent attempt to create an impression that a large-scale invasion force entered the country. He referred to a statement on Friday by the chief of the defense force, Gen Constand Viljoen, in which he said that South African forces had completed their mission and were withdrawing from Angola.

DEFENSE MINISTER CLAIMS FOREIGN TROOPS IN ANGOLA

CA011012 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The minister of defense, General Malan, says he hopes that the Western world has taken note of the incontravertible proof found by South Africa that in addition to Cubans, there are also Soviet officers at SWAPO and (SAPLA) bases in Angola, General Malan, who spoke in Pretoria, said clear evidence had been found of their plans for southern Africa, and it did not augur well for freedom and the free world. The time had come for the West and Africa to open their eyes and see what was happening in southern Africa.

General Malan said military operations such as the one just completed were becoming increasingly difficult because of the chaotic conditions in southern Angola. Apart from Russians, Cubans and Angolan soldiers, the resistance movement UNITA was also active in the area. UNITA would probably take advantage of the (?situation) and South Africa would probably be blamed for UNITA's activities, because the Angolan Government did not want to admit to the world that it was involved in a civil war.

BOTHA VIEWS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN SITUATION 31 AUG

CA311416 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says that as long as there is world conflict, South Africa will be involved in a continual struggle because of her strategic importance. Interviewed by the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] on a wide-ranging number of subjects, Mr Botha said with reference to the country's foreign relations in general that the struggle was to have a good effect because it would ensure the continued existence of the country. The prime minsters said there did not appear to be any possibility of conventional war on the borders of South Africa. He said it would not pay anyone to start a conventional war against this country. South Africa stood by its view that it had no demand to make on its neighbors but, that being so, its neighbors should not make their countries available to terrorists as springboards for attacks on South Africa or South-West Africa. He said South Africa could not allow anyone to prescribe through the barrel of a gun to the people of South-West Africa, who were under the protection of South Africa. The prime minister said South Africa would continue to take action against such forces.

He said nothing in relations between South Africa and the United States worried him at present. He said reports had created exaggerated expectations with the change of administration in Washington and although these exaggerated expectations had not been met, South African relations with the United States were better at present than they had been under the Carter administration.

Referring to internal affairs, the prime minister said there were situations which were possibly explosive because so many diverse people had to make a living in the country. The situation could only be defused if radicals failed to gain the upper hand and if reasonableness, level-headedness and good sense won that day. (?The prime minister) said he denied allegations that the government was marking time, that it was losing momentum and that it was yielding to pressure from the right. He said everything that needed to be done could not be done overnight. The necessary processes had been put into action and would have to run their course in a properly ordered manner.

Referring to his opinion that the coloreds were not a homogenous natior "r Botha said this view would be particularly valid when a decision was taken on their future. However, he could not say more because he did not want to anticipate the recommendations of the president's council.

Mr Botha said in the media there had been scores of exaggerations of the squatter problem. South Africa could not tolerate such squatting and much was being done at present to tackle the problem at its grass roots through, among other things, decentralization of industry. Mr Botha commented on the possibility of having an elected President's Council rather than a nominated one as at present. He said if the council recommends that it should be elected in future, then he believed its function would be to give advice either on its own initiative or at the request of the government.